FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 104 *28 May 1980*

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PRAVDA REVIEW ON DETENTE, MIAMI, S. KOREAN UNREST

ID271339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 80 p 4

[Arkadiy Maslennikov "International Review"]

[Text] Two Lines in Politics

There are events in international life that seem to mirror the very essence of states' policy and true aspirations and role in modern history. Such events in May were the jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee held in the Polish capital and the session of the NATO military bloc's leading organs held at almost the same time in Brussels.

The mass media, politicians and public figures throughout the world are continuing to comment extensively on the results of these meetings. And this is natural, since issues on whose resolution mankind's most precious asset--peace on the world--depends were discussed in the Polish and Belgian capitals.

Comparing the documents approved in Warsaw and Brussels, the world public is seeing for itself that they reflect two fundamentally opposite political lines--the policy of consolidating international peace and detente consistently upheld by the Warsaw Pact members, and the line of further intensifying the arms race and hardening military confrontation pursued by NATO's ringleaders. These decisions demonstrate once again to the whole world that socialism brings mankind peace, whereas imperialism's policy is fraught with the constant threat of the outbreak of another world war.

The important new initiatives in favor of peace and detente put forward by the Warsaw Pact states were greeted with tremendous satisfaction by all who cherish peace and security. Entirely approving the activity at the Warsaw conference of the Soviet Union's delegation headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers expressed the conviction that the fraternal socialist countries' friendship and cohesion and the further development of their cooperation with all peace-loving states and broad social forces will lead to new successes for the detente policy and will make the eighties years of peace and peaceful creative work. The results of the jubilee Political Consultative Committee conference have also been approved by the leading organs of all the other Warsaw Pact countries.

In mounting the struggle to develop and deepen the detente process and radically improve the international political climate, currently poisoned by the militarist preparations of the most aggressive imperialist forces headed by the U.S. ruling circles, the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states proceed from the premise that substantial successes on this path cannot be achieved merely through unilateral action by the socialist countries and that it is necessary to seek contact and mutual understanding with all who are interested and express the readiness to meet these peace-loving efforts halfway and to jointly strengthen international peace and mutual understanding.

In this connection great importance attached to the meeting between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France held 19 May in Warsaw. During their meeting the leaders of two major European states known for their love of peace and commitment to the cause of detente discussed topical issues of the international situation and initiatives aimed at lessening international tension, and also questions of bilateral relations.

Addressing journalists after the end of the meeting, the French head of state stated that during the Soviet-French talks the sides had reaffirmed their good will for cooperation and understanding [phrase as published] and the need to continue dialogue. Noting that on one issue--the situation in Afghanistan--the Soviet-French talks revealed widely divergent [otdalennyye] viewpoints, the French president nonetheless deemed it necessary to stress that the exchange of opinions that had taken place had been useful for maintaining peace and consolidating detente.

The Soviet-French meeting elicited a great flood of reaction throughout the world. Assessing its importance for the development of the international situation, objective observers are noting the fruitfulness of the exchange of opinions in the Polish capital and its positive contribution to the continuance of the dialogue needed to preserve and deepen mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation between the USSR and France and between East and West as a whole.

The Warsaw talks reaffirmed once again that divergences of approach to particular specific issues of international life do not create insurmountable obstacles to seeking ways of preserving and deepening the detente process and that the businesslike and sober discussion of the vital international problems on which peaceful coexistence depends is not only possible, but necessary. "France and the Soviet Union," West Germany's KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes, "subscribe to different viewpoints regarding Afghanistan. However, they are united in recognizing the need to continue analyzing the reasons for world tension at a high level."

In the NATO states' capitals, reaction to the Soviet-French summit has been extremely mixed. For instance, while the FRG Government welcomed the Soviet-French talks and made a positive assessment of them, describing them as a "contribution to restoring the broken East-West dialogue," the ruling circles in certain other NATO countries did not deem it necessary to conceal their irritation, and viewed the French president's trip to Warsaw as some kind of "violation of the principle of Western solidarity." Addressing a press conference in Washington, U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie directly attacked France's desire to adopt an "independent stand" and launch "independent initiatives and independent approaches." This French policy, Muskie declared, is causing Washington "disappointment" and "will not lead to mutual trust."

A section of the rightwing bourgeois press and the leaders of certain Western political parties, including in France itself, are also attacking the Soviet-French meeting in Warsaw from the standpoint of "strengthening Western solidarity," conceived of in a spirit of cold war and aggravated confrontation between the NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact states. "Both in France and abroad, a fantastic campaign to poison minds is being mounted in an attempt to falsify the true nature of the meeting," Jacques Blanc, secretary general of the French Republican Party, declared.

Replying to these attacks, French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet emphasized in an official statement that France pursues and intends to continue pursuing an independent foreign policy. France conducts talks with those with whom it deems talks necessary and when it deems them necessary. It does not require anyone's permission for this. France, Francois-Poncet said, believes that it would be a serious political mistake to try to isolate the Soviet Union diplomatically. To try to debar the Soviet Union from the essential dialogue concerning ways to eliminate the causes of international tension, means not only ignoring the very obvious reality; it also means taking the risk of pushing international relations onto the path of a lack of mutual understanding and of misunderstandings, and joining a blind movement which could prove fatal.

The Soviet-French meeting in Warsaw and the reaction to it in international circles have reaffirmed two very important political truths. The first of these is that it is possible and essential to preserve and deepen the relaxation of tension, despite the present complication in the international climate, as this accords with the vital interests of the overwhelming majority of mankind. However--and this is the second truth--it is possible to achieve the said goal only on condition that relations of cooperation are established among all peace-loving forces interested in preserving international stability, and that champions of cold war are isolated.

"Democracy" of the Police Nightstick

Fueling militarist hysteria, the U.S. ruling circles assert that it is essential to increase the West's combat readiness in order to protect the "free world's" democratic values from the threat posed by "Soviet communist dictatorship." It is generally known that, immediately after coming to power, President Carter's administration announced that it would make "defense of human rights" the cornerstone of both its domestic and foreign policy.

In practice, however, it soon came to light that the proclamation of an anticommunist crusade "in defense of human rights" had nothing in common with a real struggle for genuine human equality at home or abroad. Its true purpose was to hand the Washington administration a kind of political master key for interference in the internal affairs of other states, above all socialist states, and at the same time to divert world public attention from the grossest violations of human rights in the United States itself.

And if anyone still had any doubts left on this score, they must certainly have evaporated with the smoke from the first fire which this week shrouded the Negro districts of one of the largest cities in the American South--Miami.

Miami's Negro ghetto was turned into a "valley of death," Robert Hall, a New York radio station correspondent, reports from Miami. Entire districts lie in ruins. The streets are littered with cars with smashed windows and punctured tires. Policemen and national guardsmen with rifles and submachineguns stand on almost every corner. Military patrols cruise the streets, continuing to terrorize the Negro population. Barricades have been erected around the ghetto's entire perimeter--a "cordon sanitaire." "Riot detachments" and racist cutthroats from among Miami's white residents are committing outrages in the ghetto.

Dozens killed, many hundreds injured, more than 1,000 arrested--this is the terrible price which the black Americans living in Miami have had to pay for their unsuccessful attempt to secure the realization of the right to respect for their human dignity declared in the vaunted U.S. Constitution.

"The smoke rising over Miami," the newspaper NEWSDAY writes editorially, "is a signal to the whole country: American society has not even come close to liquidating discrimination and racial injustice. Let us not delude ourselves: The conditions which led to the Miami riots also exist in other places. [paragraph continues]

These conditions make us remember the disturbances of the sixties in Los Angeles, Detroit and Harlem, and the demands for work and housing in a society which is obviously incapable of healing racial wounds."

The flames of the fires in Miami clearly illumined not only the glaring national and racial inequality which exists in the transatlantic "democratic paradise" but also the fact that the Washington "human rights zealots" are most impudently flouting the principles of the Helsinki conference's Final Act, which was signed by the U.S. President. Whichever point in this document we take--whether observance of the individual rights and freedoms of individuals or respect for the norms of international law, like non-interference in other states' internal affairs--the United States is the first and chief violator of them.

Cynical disregard for the legal norms, moral values and principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international documents is displayed by the U.S. ruling circles not only on their own territory but also outside borders of their country. It was they who issued the orders for "blanket bombing" and the use of defoliants and other toxins in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, whose populations are still experiencing the terrible consequences of those actions bordering on genocide. It was at their instigation that Salvador Allende was killed and Chilean democracy trampled by the ironshod fascist boot. It is with their support that large and small dictators in Latin America, Asia and Africa are continuing even now to suppress the peoples' freedom and to drown in blood any attempts by the working masses to uphold the very rights in whose defense Washington figures are making spurious speeches.

These days the whole world is following with alarm the dramatic events in South Korea, where the population has risen up to struggle against the antipopular Seoul regime. To judge from press reports, mass demonstrations have already enveloped approximately 20 cities. The number of victims of the brutal reprisals perpetrated by the puppet South Korean junta against the freedom-fighters is also growing. How, then, are the Washington "fighters for human rights" reacting to all this? This is how. The 40,000-strong expeditionary corps stationed in South Korea has been placed in a state of combat readiness. M. Mansfield, American ambassador to Tokyo, stated that the United States will support the Seoul regime "for as long as is necessary."

It is also characteristic that official organs of Western propaganda and the monopolies' mass news media, which act in unison with them and invariably raise an unimaginable ballyhoo over imaginary "violations of human rights" in socialist countries, try either to belittle in every possible way the significance of the events in Miami and South Korea or to depict them as some kind of detail quite unrelated to the nature of the "free" capitalist society. All kinds of publicity for any scum and criminals, if they show themselves somewhere in Cuba, and cruel terror with regard to fighters for human rights, combined with ignoring or distorting their genuine demands, if this struggle develops in the holy of holies of the capitalist world or in another Western "democracy"--such is the hypocritical morality of the Western world's modern crusaders.

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WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON 24 MAY DEADLINE ON OLYMPIC APPLICATIONS

Failure of 'Intrigues Around Olympics'

LD231804 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 23, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladmir Goncharov writes:

Although the deadline for the submission of applications to participate in the 1980 Olympics is not yet upon us and the overall number of countries which will send their teams to Moscow is not yet known, one can state quite definitely already today that the highly unseemly intrigues around the Olumpics organised by some political circles have completely failed and that they have been unable to bring about a demise of this festival of world sports.

Now that one has the benefit of hindsight, one can, briefly, sum up the developments around the Olympics in the recent months in the following manner: Athletes and people in charge of sports organisations of different countries, regardless of the types of sports they go in for, did not pick up the gauntlet of some of the politicians and refused to participate in whipping up the feelings of resentment and hostility among the peoples. This type of competition has failed to affect them. Sportsmen have categorically rejected it.

As is known, in the camp of the Washington opponents of the Olympics, hosts of wisemen with diplomas racked their brains over how to pressure the sportsmen, how to intimidate and even deceive them into refusing to participate in the Moscow Olympics.

Let us recall how athletes of different countries were intimidated by assertions that their participation the Olympic games would prejudice their countries' national security (what a ridiculous argument!), how they were expostulated with to display "solidarity with U.S. athletes", although it is clear that the solidarity implied was not that with U.S. sportsmen who are in effect forcibly deprived of the right to go to the Olympics but rather a political solidarity with the White House. Powerful economic pressure was brought to bear on the national Olympic committees: They were threatened with being deprived of financial means (and in some countries they were actually deprived of wherewithal to go to the Olympics), and threatened with other reprisals.

And in fact, athletes of some of the Western countries have had, in the path to the Olympics, to overcome, at the hands of Washington and its docile governments, a much greater number of obstacles than at the most difficult sports events, to withstand pressures and overloads which have never befallen even weightlifters, to display courage and valor in combatting dangers more formidable than theperils braved by skiers and participants in cross-country events!

Be it said to the credit of the overwhelming majority of sportsmen and sports organisations that they remained undaunted by the political pressure, intimidation and diktat. They have also rejected bribes with which authorities attempted to make them betray the noble principles of the Olympic movement. Sportsmen rejected the Washington's attempts to use international sports as an instrument for political pressure.

As to the Soviet people, one has no doubt that they will do all they can to make the Olympic games in Moscow what they must be under the Olympic Charter--the arena for an honest sports contest, a festival of youth, friendship and cooperation of peoples.

In recognising the failure of the schemes and intrigues around the Olympics we are far from experiencing the feeling of some malicious satisfaction. We rather have other feelings--above all that of satisfaction that justice, common sense and goodwill have taken the upper hand. However, this feeling of joy intermingles with the bitterness for instance, for U.S. sportsmen as well as those of the FRG and Norway whom the intention is to relegate to watching the Moscow Olympics not even from the sidelines but rather on TV screens. There are among these sportsmen remarkable athletes of world renown who have earned the admiration of millions of sports fans in different countries of the world. It would really be a pity if unrelenting arbitrariness on the part of political authorities makes useless several years of training, deprives them of the sublime joy of competing at the highest level and wrecks for good any hope they may still have for sports glory and a possible victory.

One still as ever is hopeful that perhaps common sense could still take the upper hand and that athletes of these countries, too, may still be eventually allowed to participate in the 1980 Olympics.

Boycott Success Disputed

LD242202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1627 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Washington, 24 May (TASS)--It is really very difficult not to be surprised at the American administration's ability to present black as white. Only in this way can one view the U.S. State Department spokesman's statement that the idea of boycotting the Moscow summer Olympics, which has been floating around for almost 6 months now, "has had an extraordinary success."

A claim such as this sounds unrealistic to say the least. How can one speak of an "extraordinary success" when, even according to the American UPI agency, "more countries will apparently be taking part in the Moscow Olympics than did in the 1976 Montreal games," in spite of Carter's call. How can one speak of any "successes" in the anti-Olympic campaign at all when, on the admission of the Western bourgeois press, it has suffered a fiasco, turning from "a bomb into a pitiful firecracker," as UPI writes?

Let us look at the real facts. As we know Carter counted most on his West European allies to support his Olympic boycott plans. But what happened? In the words of a West German television commentator, "on this question West European solidarity with the United States burst like a soap bubble."

And indeed, with the exception of the FRG and Norway, the national Olympic committees of all West European states even such "dwarfs of sport," as West German television put it, as Lichtenstein and Monaco, decided to send their teams to Moscow. What is more, even the FRG National Olympic Committee is beginning to realize the futility of the boycott idea. DIE NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG wrote in this connection: "West German athletes have realized that they stand in isolation...the athletes think they've been simply cheated over the Olympics."

The following fact speaks eloquently about the West European public's attitude toward the dirty political machinations around the Olympics. The British Olympic Association has received more in private contributions to finance the British athletes' trip to Moscow than it was deprived of by Mrs Thatcher, who was the White House's right hand in whipping up anti-Olympic hysteria. This has made it possible to considerably expand the team of British athletes who will go to the summer Olympics.

The countries which have decided to boycott the Olympics form quite a strange company. They include the fascist Chile, the dictatorships of Haiti, Honduras and Paraguay, South Korea--currently in the grip of large-scale popular demonstrations against the reactionary clique--China, Israel, and Pakistan. It is only regrettable that Washington succeeded in dragging into the "anti-Olympic team" such countries as Canada and Japan whose sportsmen were dying to attend the Olympic games.

At home the American human rights "zealots" are trying to "pay off" the indignant public by financial assistance to the sports movement which has fallen victim to the unscrupulous selfish strivings of the administration. President Carter, who until quite recently threatened the U.S. National Olympic Committee with all kinds of "sanctions" including financial ones, is now acting as the initiator of a campaign to collect $30 million as "compensation" for sportsmen and the U.S. National Olympic Committee for the imposed denial of participation in the Olympic games. Yesterday the Administration was still putting pressure on companies and firms in the country, demanding from them to stop financing the American Olympic movement, and now the President is calling on them to actively join in the collection of money for the National Olympic Committee.

American athletes are openly being "bribed" to agree, under crude pressure from the White House, not to go to Moscow. It has even been suggested that special gold medals be produced for a "prize-giving" as a consolation prize for athletes who will not take part in the summer Olympics.

As is well known, the International Olympic Committee has set the deadline for applications to take part in the 22d Olympic games at 2400 hours, Saturday 24 May. However, not waiting for this deadline to expire, news agencies are giving the number of those who have submitted applications. According to UPI, by 1200 hours on 24 May 80 countries had already declared their decisions to take part in the Moscow Olympics.

Carter 'Boycott Has Failed'

LD251936 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 25 May 80

["Computer Is Laughing: Satirical Fantasy Based, However, on Quite Real Facts"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

When information on the participation of different countries in the 1980 Olympics was brought to the U.S. President, J. Carter was holding a meeting with his closest staff members. "Well, that is excellent," Carter said, "we'll now find out about the state of the boycott of the Moscow Olympics. The operation is simple," he went on to say. "We load the computer with data on those countries which decided to respond to my call and, after that, on those who will send their athletes to Moscow..."

As a matter of fact, to find out that the boycott has failed it was sufficient to make simple arithmetic calculations and compare the results at least with the number of competitors of the previous 1976 Montreal Olympics. However, the President was eager to demonstrate the apparatus to those who had not as yet seen it in operation.

This was J. Carter's favourite computer. It stood in the President's study near the T.V. set. It resembled a secretaire in the style of Louis Quatorze. This was, however, the latest model of the last generation of electronic computers.

It could calculate in no time, for instance, how many bricks were used for building the White House. The honest but poor creation of advanced technical thought, the computer stored information collected by the FBI and the CIA on political loyalty of each one of the 222 million U.S. citizens. It could do everything, or, almost everything. In addition, it not only produced the result printed on a beautiful card, but also announced it out loud in a rich and pleasant baritone.

But let us not list the merits of that wonderful machine. There are too many of them. It is time to announce that immediately after the President pushed the button, a violet lamp went on meaning the problem is solved, and the computer threw out a card and said in a clear voice: "The boycott has failed!"

All those present were obviously shocked. "It can't be so!" the President exclaimed, "something is wrong here, let's repeat." He was loading the computer again and again. But it stubbornly produced the initial result.

It couldn't have been otherwise: The strict laws of mathematics made the computer state that Carter's undertaking to wreck the Moscow Olympics has failed. It was clear for all those present even without a computer. However, they felt pity for the President and everybody tried to please him.

"Damn it! They manufacture some faulty computers!" said Defence Secretary Brown hitting the computer with his fist at the top of his strength. But this was no good.

"Let's put it on the side or, even better, upside down--maybe it will help!" suggested the President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. They tried but the computer insisted on its previous result.

"Why not lubricate it with peanut oil?" said a minister known for this fawning. But the President just looked at him with indignation and wrath.

Secretary of Education Shirley Hufstedler, who had been standing silently and without motion, suddenly exclaimed "eureka!" and rushed out of the President's study. She returned a few minutes later carrying an old calculating frame and started moving the pieces. Everybody followed with attention her operations. However, exclaiming "it is also wrong!" Mrs. Hufstedler suddenly hit the frame against the floor so that all its pieces were scattered about.

Meanwhile, the computer was obviously about to break down! Some of its parts got heated, there was a puff of somewhat bitter smoke in the air and the computer's voice became noticeably hoarse. The program was fed in again and again.

Suddenly, the computer let out a sharp, unidentifiable sound, "spit" out another card and stopped. The violet lamp went off.

"It is crying!" Mrs. Shirley Hufstedler exclaimed feeling sorry for the exhausted computer.

"No, it is laughing at us!" said Jody Powell, White House press secretary, removing the last card. It is written here "go to hell!" But this is crossed out and corrected to "gentleman, leave me alone, I cannot go on, sorry..."

While describing the merits of the President's computer we forgot to say that it was a very well-educated one. Giving out a rude word it immediately readjusted itself and apologised.

It remains to say that in the evening of the same day the State Department published an official statement which was printed by all American newspapers and transmitted by television and the Voice of America abroad. The statement said that the idea of the boycott of the summer Olympic games had an "extraordinary success."

Jody Powell on Boycott

LD240944 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 24, TASS--Having imposed on the National Olympic Committee of the United States the boycott of the Moscow Olympics by blackmail and threats, the Carter administration now seeks to lessen indignation of the public by financial handouts to the U.S. sports movement. President Carter who was the direct organizer of the disgraceful campaign aimed at frustrating the biggest international sports forum held a meeting in the White House with heads of some 20 biggest U.S. corporations. He urged them to join in the government's subsidies for the National Olympic Committee of the United States. The President actually admitted that by its pressure on the committee to adopt the decision on boycotting the Olympics the administration exerted an influence on big business of the United States, convincing it to stop traditional financial assistance to the U.S. Olympic movement. The White House Press Secretary Jody Powell noted that as a result of this the National Olympic Committee of the United States is now experiencing serious financial difficulties and that the administration wishes to help it overcome these difficulties. Jody Powell was lavish with hypocritical expressions of "regret" about the fall off of the support for the Olympic movement in the United States, the fall off that was actually prompted by the government circles.

The pretences of the White House at generosity do not mean the lessening of its attempt to frustrate the 1980 Olympics. Trampling under foot the rights and freedoms of American sportsmen, Washington is irritated by that fact that one after another, countries of Western Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America give a rebuff to U.S. diktat. Official representatives of the White House and the State Department point out that despite a "disappointment" in the anti-Olympic campaign, the United States will be exerting efforts to influence those states that have already decided to take part in the Moscow Olympics. Jody Powell said smugly that there is yet a possibility of the revision of the decisions to go to Moscow, all this leaves no doubt that Washington will continue its efforts to disrupt the Moscow Olympics, contrary to the wish of the majority of states that expressed the intention to send their sportsmen to the Olympics, contrary to the principles and spirit of the international Olympic movement.

Killanin Offer on Late Entries

LD251919 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] The president of the International Olympic Committee, Lord Killanin, has said more applications to take part in the Moscow Olympics can be considered. Interviewed for the ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENCY, Lord Killanin said that if any national committee is late with the decision or would like to change it and take part in the games, the IOC will help. The IOC president said that some national committees have decided to prevent their teams from going to Moscow under their governments' heavy pressure, but if they do want to take part, he said, we will not lay obstacles. I believe, Lord Killanin added, that the sponsors of the Olympics will not lay obstacles either. Now that the deadline to apply has expired it has become clear that President Carter's proposed boycott is a failure. According to the latest reports, some of the countries that were led by the United States are inclined to reconsider their decision.

Moscow Welcomes Attending Nations

LD271424 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 27, TASS--"In practical terms Moscow has completed its preparations for the Olympic games", a TASS correspondent was told by Ignatiy Novikov, chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 1980 Summer Olympics, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It was noted at the May 7 meeting in the Kremlin between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the President of the IOC Lord Killanin that all work was conducted in strict conformity with the IOC rules on the basis of guarantees given by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On decision of the IOC the deadline for submitting applications by national Olympic committees for participation in the games expired on May 24th. Despite the pressing calls by the U.S. administration for a boycott of the games most national Olympic committees--85, have sent in formal applications for participation. They include the leading sports countries of all the five continents.

29 national Olympic committees refused to take part in the games. The overwhelming majority of them did so not for political considerations as opponents of the Olympic games try to present matters. Of them only 19 officially informed the Organizing Committee of their refusal to participate and it is known to us that in view of demands by sportsmen and the public at large some of them intend to revise their decisions. 28 national Olympic committees have not yet decided on their attitude to the games. On agreement with the IOC our Organizing Committee will continue to accept applications from those national committees that failed to submit them in time.

In the opinion of the sports public and many statesmen the idea of boycotting the games has failed. The announced list of participants is evidence of extensive support for the Olympic games in Moscow by sportsmen in most countries of the world.

We sincerely greet all national Olympic committees that have decided to take part in the games in Moscow despite the pressure that was put on many of them. It is pleasant to note that sportsmen from Angola, Vietnam, the Seychelles, Laos, Botswana, Zimbabwe and a number of other countries will make their Olympic debut in Moscow.

We say: "Welcome to the games in Moscow".

May the 1980 Olympics give a new impulse to the development and strengthening of the Olympic movement which reflects mankind's striving for peace on earth.

Athlete Hits Anti-Olympic Moves

LD270817 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 4

[Honored master of sport A. Desyatchikov article: "The Olympic Flame Cannot be Extinguished!"]

[Excerpt] During these days, pride in my personal participation in the noble Olympic movement is mingled with a feeling of distress for the athletes in several countries whom certain political circles are seeking to prevent taking part in the Moscow Olympics at any costs. The members of the U.S. National Olympic Committee, having been subjected to unprecedented pressure from the Carter administration, eventually yielded to the President's demands by adopting a decision which suited him, on the nonparticipation of American athletes in the summer Olympics.

But many American athletes--those who are unwilling to reconcile themselves to the role prepared for them as hostages in an unscrupulous political game--are continuing the struggle with a staunchness and willpower worthy of respect. This is a struggle not only for participation in the 1980 Olympics but, in general, for their civil and human rights, which have been flouted by the President and his closest advisers. A group of U.S. sportsmen have brought an action in a Washington district court against the leaders of their country's National Olympic Committee, demanding the lifting of their decision to boycott the Moscow games and the observance of the law on amateur sport which was adopted by Congress in 1968.

Having made sport an instrument of its adventurist policy, the U.S. administration has at the same time launched a campaign of pressure and blackmail against the governments of other countries--primarily its NATO allies--with a view to forcing them too to do anything to prevent national teams from going to Moscow.

Surely it is an infringement of human rights when such an intolerable psychological atmosphere has been created around Britain's best athletes, who are preparing for the Moscow Olympics, that many of them have considered it expedient to go to neighboring France and continue their training for the games there? British Olympic athletes have been deprived of government financial assistance, while those who are state employees are being refused leave for training and participation in the games and they are being threatened with all kinds of retribution.

But most of Britain's Olympians do not want to be obedient tools in the hands of Prime Minister Thatcher, whose actions, dictated by the notorious spirit of Atlantic solidarity with the mightly transatlantic partner, are aimed at undermining the Olympic movement.

We Soviet athletes, trainers and physical culture workers cannot fail to be saddened at the news that the FRG National Olympic Committee has adopted a decision on the nonparticipation of its team in the Moscow Olympics. It is clear to everyone that this step was the result of massive pressure from the West German ruling circles, following in the wake of Washington's anti-Olympics policy, on the members of the country's National Olympic Committee.

The decision adopted in Duesseldorf, as has repeatedly been stressed, has a clearly expressed political coloring that is contrary to the Olympic Charter. This is a blow to the interests and hopes of FRG Olympians, who have trained resolutely for the Moscow games.

However, by no means all governments and national Olympic committees readily obey instructions from across the ocean. And that, of course, is not in the least to the Carter administration's liking. For instance, the U.S. State Department has made sharp attacks on the French National Olympic Committee, which has said a decisive "yes" to the Olympics, thereby expressing its respect for the international Olympic movement and solidarity with its country's athletes. The State Department even published a special statement expressing "disappointment" in the fact that many countries are rejecting the U.S. diktat.

All honest people in the world, all who share the Olympic ideas, which proclaim peace, solidarity and mutual understanding among the sporting young people of different countries, believe that commonsense will triumph in the end. The Moscow Olympics will take place. Muscovites and all Soviet people are doing everything necessary to conduct them successfully.

There is no doubt that the Moscow games will be a major, brilliant event on a worldwide scale. Nobody will succeed in separating the five interlocking Olympic rings, which symbolize the five continents' unity and the meeting of world sportsmen at the Olympic games in a spirit of honest and friendly competition. Nobody will succeed in extinguishing the Olympic flame!

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON HUMANE AID TO KAMPUCHEA CRITICIZED

Kharkov Comment

LD251024 Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 25 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 25, TASS--TASS commentator Vasily Kharkov writes:

A conference which is to open in Geneva on May 26 has a loud title "An International Conference on Questions of Humane Assistance and Aid to the People of Kampuchea". In reality, its convocation is prompted not by humane considerations, but by purely political purposes of those forces which search for every opportunity to deliberately swell the so-called "Kampuchean problem" and to aggravate the situation in South-East Asia in general.

The Kampuchean people did experience tremendous sufferings and privations as a result of the American aggression and the rule of the bloody Pol Pot regime which was backed by Beijing. Now, under the guidance of the People's Revolutionary Council the Kampuchean people is reviving step by step their country and have attained significant successes on this difficult road over a period of a little more than a year that passed after the formation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The people and government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea welcome the efforts of those states and international organizations which expressed the desire to give assistance in bringing life back to normalcy in Kampuchea, in overcoming the grave consequences, the left-over of the genocide regime.

The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea repeatedly expressed profound gratitude to those who render disinterested aid, proceeding from really humane considerations. The People's Revolutionary Council meanwhile laid bare the designs of the foes of the Kampuchean people who would like to speculate on questions of aid in their political aims, to use it for interference into internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The conference is to be held without the presence of the genuine representative of the Kampuchean people--a delegation of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea which is the only organ vested with the power to resolve questions as regards Kampuchea. Meanwhile, in Geneva they reportedly want to discuss ways of delivery and distribution of aid and some other issues pertaining exclusively to the competence of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The impression is that the aim of the Geneva conference is to undermine the already established international mechanism of giving aid to the Kampuchean people on the humane basis.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is known to be successfully cooperating with the Red Cross, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other international organizations which help the population of Kampuchea with food and medicines. The government is doing its utmost to see to it that this aid go to all parts of the country, that it should be distributed evenly. Representatives of those organizations, which have their sections in Kampuchea, repeatedly officially declared that they are quite satisfied with the way of distribution of aid. Quite recently, speaking in New York, UNICEF managing director James Grant emphasized that the joint actions of international organizations and the local authorities in Kampuchea are bringing good results.

All those who are sincerely interested in expanding genuinely human aid to the Kampuchean people are granted full possibility to do so by the existing international channels.

Western countries are leading aid programmes agreed upon with the United Nations so that the money allocated for the programmes should be re-addressed to the so-called "refugees", who settled on the Thai territory, and out of whom anti-Kampuchean gangs are formed. According to reports that reached here they want to discuss the question in Geneva. Thus, those who ruthlessly bombed Kampuchea, who bear direct responsibility for the mass killings committed by the Pol Pot butchers, now try to undertake a political subversion under the flag of the international conference on the question of "humane aid" to Kampuchea.

The USSR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, other countries of the socialist community, discharging their internationalist duty, render extensive and effective assistance to the fraternal Kampuchean people. In 1979, for instance, the USSR supplied the People's Republic of Kampuchea with 85 million dollars worth of commodities, free of charge. 134 million dollars worth of deliveries are planned for 1089 within the framework of the aid programme.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam declared they would not take part in the Geneva conference which is a screen for self-seeking political calculations of the opponents of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Interference in Internal Affairs

LD262118 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 26 May 80

[Excerpts] Geneva, May 26, TASS--The so-called conference on questions of humanitarian assistance and aid to the Kampuchea people has opened here today. Judging by the issues under discussion and some speeches delivered already on the first day of the "conference", its convocation was prompted not by humanitarian reasons, but rather by the purely political aims of the forces, which are looking for every opportunity to fan the so-called "Kampuchean problem".

The Soviet Union is expressing support for efforts to grant humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people. Together with the other socialist countries it has given and continues giving great assistance to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in rehabilitating the economy and normalizing the life of that country's population. But the USSR, like many other countries, is not attending the "conference", as it is discussing questions pertaining solely to the competence of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which constitutes an attempt at open interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

Deliberate 'Swelling' of Problem

LD272210 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 27 May 80

[Excerpt] Geneva, May 27, TASS--The two day "Conference on Questions of Humane Assistance and Aid to the Kampuchean People", held here without the participation of legitimate representatives of the people of Kampuchea, has shown that its organizers were by no means guided by humane considerations. On the contrary, they were guided by purely political motives pursuing the aims of further interference into internal affairs of the sovereign state--the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Speeches made at the "conference" by representatives of the United States, China and a number of other countries show that Washington and Beijing are looking for new possibilities for deliberately swelling the so-called "Kampuchean problem". The Chinese delegate made it clear that the Beijing ruling circles would continue supporting the remaining Pol Pot gangs and Khmer reactionary groupings that entrenched themselves in Thailand near the Kampuchean frontier. The Kampuchean people who experienced enormous privations and sufferings as a result of the American aggression and crimes of the pro-Beijing Pol Pot regime, really needs assistance. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is known to welcome the efforts of those countries and international organisations which give assistance to the people of Kampuchea in overcoming the heavy consequences of the bossing of the criminal clique which perpetrated in the country bloody terror and genocide victimizing hundreds of thousands Kampucheans.

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WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

RESULTS OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DISAPPOINTING TO U.S.

TA231803 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 22 May 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] In the commentaries by American observers regarding the session of the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization, which has just ended in Islamabad, feelings of disappointment can be clearly observed. For this session did not merit the hopes of Washington and its allies. Washington had intended to divert this conference from discussing and criticizing its aggressive and imperialistic policy in the Middle and Near East. At the same time it had based high hopes on the so-called Afghan question, which with the help of Pakistan and other countries associated with the United States and Beijing, it succeeded in including in the current session's agenda.

Long before the above-mentioned session Washington's propaganda had attempted to raise a clamor and tumult regarding this problem. As the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had repeatedly stated, including this problem in the agenda was tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. However, the events in this session took a completely different course from the prepared plans of Washington for this meeting, because the provocative Afghan question was not the main issue. Even more than this during remarks by many of the participants in the current session deep concern was expressed over the fact that the clamor and tumult regarding the so-called Afghan question was being used by certain circles to [word indistinct] peace in Asia.

A great number of the representatives had understood precisely that a political solution of the Afghan situation was not possible without reasonable contacts with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as an equal-rights partner. Great interest was shown regarding the peaceful initiatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on the eve of the current session. At the same time the representatives did not recognize the (?ringleaders) of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who had found refuge abroad. They were forced to take them into the meetings of the current session's political committee through the back door, namely as members of the Iranian delegation, and according to AFP their presence in the hall of the meetings was greeted with condemnation and embarrassment and the delegations of a number of countries immediately objected to the [words indistinct] of the work of this conference. In the course of the general meeting the conference was called upon to foil the plot of the imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to recognize the young republic.

(?In reality), the Pakistani side, as the chairman of the current session of the Islamic Conference Organization, contrary to the will of the other Muslim countries, succeeded in pushing through a resolution which, in fact, represents a new attempt at interference in Afghanistan's affairs. Many of the member delegations did not support it. The representatives of Syria, Libya, the two Yemen governments and the PLO expressed their right to have a special stand on this resolution and this considerably reduced the importance of the above-mentioned resolution.

At the same time it should be stated that (?despite) the so-called Afghan question the United States and its associates could not escape severe criticism from the great majority of the delegations over their policies. The concentration of U.S. Armed Forces in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region was roundly condemned. The acts of the Israeli aggressors, based on the support and the encouragement of Washington, and Israel's attempts to change Jerusalem with its memorials, which are dear and cherished by every religious Muslim, were severely condemned. The Islamic Conference Organization decided to exert its efforts toward convening a Security Council meeting to impose sanctions against Israel. The resolution which was adopted in Islamabad asks Islamic countries to severe their relations with countries which support the illegal actions of the Israelis in establishing Jerusalem into their capital.

In another resolution the foreign ministers of Islamic countries condemned the military aggression of the United States against Iran and noted that these U.S. actions pose a threat to the peace of the entire region. Egypt, and other (?countries) that assisted the U.S. aggressors in implementing this criminal aggression were severely criticized. Other resolutions of this conference condemn the Camp David deal between the United States, Israel and Egypt, Israel's aggressions in southern Lebanon and the attempts of the U.S. and Israel who want to prevent the Arab people of Palestine from utilizing the right to determine its destiny and to establish an independent state.

Most participants made statements regarding the necessity of foiling the evil plans of the United States in connection with the Islamic states and their [words indistinct] to its hegemony. PLO representative 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu-Mayzar said in an interview with [words indistinct] in Islamabad that U.S. imperialism is the main enemy of the Islamic states. The U.S. policy in the Near East poses a threat to all the peoples of this region. We view with disdain the subversions of the United States and its associates against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and condemn the attempts to create hostility between the Islamic world and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries that are the true allies of the countries struggling on the path of independence.

On the whole the regular session of the Islamic Conference Organization clearly demonstrated that U.S. imperialism and its associates are gradually meeting less success in deceiving the people and diverting their attention from the aggressive aspects of their policy in the Near East with the aid of slanderous tumult regarding the Afghan events.

Soviet Support of Muslims

ID260358 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 25 May 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Arab press continues to comment on the 11th session of the Islamic Conference held in Islamabad. This is natural as a significant part of the resolutions of the session deals directly with issues that preoccupy the Arab world.

It is known that the Islamic Conference has decided to work for the holding of a UN Security Council session to impose sanctions on Israel on account of its illegal actions concerning Jerusalem. The resolution adopted by the conference calls on all Islamic countries to sever relations with states that support the Israeli Knesset's resolution on making Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

In another resolution the Islamic Conference at Islamabad severely criticized Egypt and other states that helped the United States in its abortive military actions against Iran. The participants strongly opposed using force and economic sanctions against Iran. They opposed the growing American military presence in the Arabian Gulf area.

Nevertheless, the Islamabad Conference, under the pressure of certain forces, adopted a resolution concerning Afghanistan that is in fact interference in the internal affairs of that country as well as an attempt to cast doubts on the Soviet Union.

It should be pointed out that when that resolution was discussed the delegations of some Arab states and the PLO had particular reservation. There position is known. It can be summed up as not allowing notorious imperialist and Zionist circles to divert the attention of Islamic and Arab countries from the line of struggle against Zionist occupation, striking at Islamic and Arab solidarity and spreading seeds of antagonism between the Arab nation and its friends--at the fore of which are the Soviet Union and other socialist states. This was contained in the statement adopted in January 1980 by the conference of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

That statement emphasized respect for Afghanistan's will in defending its homeland, integrity and sovereignty. Libyan delegate 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, as well as the delegates of a number of other countries at the Islamabad Conference, demanded the restoration of Afghanistan's membership in the Islamic Conference.

The head of the PLO delegation, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, told the press: I condemn the subversive actions of the United States and its aides against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We deplore any attempt to drive a wedge between the Islamic states and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the international allies of the peoples who struggle for their independence.

In those words shines clearly the respect for the policy of the socialist countries--the policy of firm, continued support for the national liberation struggle of peoples. This policy has not changed since it was announced by the founder of the Soviet state, Lenin, more than 60 years ago. The imperialist West tried at the time to establish a barrier between Soviet Russia and the non-Soviet Islamic East. It created various kinds of fabrications about socialism.

Yet the Muslims of Asia and Africa heard from Soviet Russia the fervent call for freedom. To them Lenin addressed his words: Your beliefs, customs and national and cultural establishments are free as from today. They cannot be encroached upon. So, organize your national life with freedom and without hinderance. You have the right to that. That call also said: Subservience will not come to you from Russia and its revolutionary government. Rather, it will come from imperialist vultures who have turned your homeland into a usurped, plundered colony.

At present as well the danger comes, of course, from those who usurp the Arab lands and the rights of the Palestinian Arab people, those who profane the holy place of Jerusalem, carry out armed attacks on Iran and ferociously try to interfere in the Afghan people's affairs.

The truth is summed up in the fact that the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist family stand by the Muslim peoples in resolving their pressing issues, rendering to them all moral and political support and, when need be, material support as well.

CARTER AGAIN THREATENS IRAN WITH MILITARY FORCE

LD272134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Washington, 27 May, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The United States also in the future intends to talk to Iran in the language of crude military force. Precisely this is the sense of the emphatically magnificent welcoming ceremony organized by the White House at the navy base in Norfolk (State of Virginia) for the participants in the raid on Iran from the aircraft carrier Nimitz, which failed so shamefully. Personally taking part in the militarist spectacle performed by the administration were: J. Carter, the U.S. president, and also H. Brown, the chief of the Pentagon, and other high-ranking representatives of the military department. As is known, it was from the Nimitz that the eight military helicopters took off which penetrated into Iran's airspace to prepare for the strike against Tehran, which, as is known, ended in complete failure.

Addressing the personnel of the aircraft carrier and the missile cruisers Texas and California assigned to it, President Carter again broke out into threats addressed to Iran. The President expressed personal gratitude to the crew of the Nimitz, for its role in the diversion operation, which he dubbed "a humane mission." According to him the eight American paratropps who died in the Iranian desert are "real heroes" of whom the United States should be proud.

The President asserted that the mighty navy "fist" of the United States made up of several dozen military vessels, including two aircraft carriers and 20,000 servicemen, aimed at Iran, serves to safeguard stability in the Persian Gulf. In other words, Carter reaffirmed the U.S. intention to blackmail Iran and at the same time also other countries of this region with American armed intervention. Reflecting the course towards militarism and hegemonism adopted by his administration, Carter declared his "resolve to maintain the American Armed Forces at the highest level of readiness and at the highest level of power."

BIRIYUKOV ON SHAH'S WASHINGTON POST INTERVIEW

LD271836 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 27 May 80

["Washington's Obedient Servant"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biriyukov writes:

Former shah of Iran showed how much truth is in the halo of an exile and martyr which the bodies of the Western mass media try to create around him by depicting him as a gravely sick person who dreams of living quietly the rest of his days. In an interview to the newspaper Washington POST, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi said that he might possibly assume the lead of the "active opposition to the Islamic Republic of Iran."

This wording does not conceal the essence of the matter: The former shah who exerted the efforts to present himself as the "father of the nation" decided to assume the lead of those who intend to drench in blood the Iranian revolution. The revelation of the former shah explains also his "disinterested" lavishness to the immigrant scum. He regarded and regards the tormentors of the Iranian people who fled the country as the future army at the head of which he wishes to return to Iran.

The interview to the Washington POST makes it clear what Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's return would mean for the Iranian people. He expressed regrets that he did not suppress the Iranian revolution "in time."

In a conversation with journalists from the Washington POST in Cairo the former shah said that he should have concentrated more troops and suppressed the demonstrations thus establishing "law and order."

It should be noted he also stressed that Assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Brzezinski was one of those who recommended to him such a mode of action.

The support that is being given to the overthrown despot by the imperialist circles of the United States shows that Washington would not be averse to bringing Reza Pahlavi back to his former place where he served truthfully his transoceanic patrons over many years, zealously protecting their interests in the Near and Middle East.

KUWAITI MAGAZINE EXAMINES PLANS TO RESTORE SHAH'S REGIME

ID232225 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Kuwait, May 23, TASS--The Kuwaiti magazine SAUT AL KHAIEEJ publishes a report of its Paris correspondent citing new facts confirming the existence of elaborate plans for U.S. interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Iran. The magazine, in part, informs about a meeting held two months ago in Brussels amidst strict secrecy. Five officers of the shah's army and the former ambassador of the shah's regime in Beirut, Mansour Qadar, were among those present at the meeting. The meeting was chaired by Ardesher Zahedi, the shah's son-in-law, once the ambassador of Iran in Washington. The meeting was attended by three CIA representatives who specialized in the affairs of Iran.

The magazine writes that the purpose of the meeting was to work out plans to destroy the Islamic Republic of Iran and restore the shah's regime.

The magazine points out that Egypt, the United States and one of the Arab countries are running a well-coordinated operation to supply the forces hostile to the Iranian revolution with everything they need in their subversive activities.

Three weeks ago the former Prime Minister Bakhtiar secretly visited Cairo and had a meeting with the shah at which Ardesher Zahedi and other supporters of the shah were present. They discussed plans to destroy the Iranian revolution and return the shah to Iran. It was decided to implement those plans in four stages. The Carter administration has undertook to help with the implementation of one of the stages connected with the landing of Iranian officers and other pro-shah elements in the vicinity of military garrisons on the territory of Iran. The members of the landing party are to wear Iranian Army uniform. Their task is to conduct operations posing as the Iranian Army servicemen, to win over officers and men of the Iranian Army to their side and to create turmoil and confusion.

It is planned that U.S. agents and former SAVAK agents will take key positions in Tehran after which they will announce, using two clandestine radio stations in the capital, that the army took power in the country. It is possible, the magazine warns, that the announcement about the military coup will be made as if "on behalf of Khomeyni," in order to win time and neutralize the mass of the people. According to the magazine's information, the CIA maintains close contacts with the conspirators. U.S. President Carter is informed about the development and knows persons who maintain contacts with the Iranian counter-revolutionaries. The magazine stresses that the Egyptian President as-Sadat plays an important role in giving assistance to the pro-shah elements in their counter-revolutionary activities.

GRANMA CITED ON 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY' AGAINST CUBA

LD231321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "GRANMA Exposes"]

[Text] Havana, 20 May--The Cuban newspaper GRANMA has published a long article exposing the unceasing subversive U.S. activity against the island of freedom.

The United States, the article points out, has made historically unprecedented efforts to undermine our economic plans and our persistent struggle in the sphere of social development. However, over the past 21 years not a single country in the Western Hemisphere has done as much as Cuba to eradicate unemployment, poverty, illiteracy and disease and not a single other country is waging such a selfless struggle to overcome economic and social backwardness.

The United States has forced us, GRANMA continues, to spend enormous funds and channel considerable economic and human resources into insuring the country's defense in the face of constant military threats. Counter to our will, the United States retains the Guantanamo Naval Base on Cuban territory. The United States assumes the right to violate our air space, ignoring existing international norms.

Despite this criminal policy of Washington Cuba has frequently demonstrated its readiness to seek a settlement of vexed issues, if only a partial one.

Analyzing the so-called "political refugees" problem, GRANMA writes that the emigres story began with the massive provision of asylum in the United States for Batista's criminals and butchers. The Carter administration is now "worried" that criminals, drug addicts and other antisocial elements are entering the United States.

Without abandoning its destabilizing and counterrevolutionary policy with respect to Cuba, the United States has encouraged an unlawful exodus from Cuba which in turn has been used to mount dirty imperialist propaganda, any criminal, declassed or antisocial element who has not been given a visa through the usual channels has been welcomed like a hero in the United States, with great propaganda ballyhoo.

On the other hand, the newspaper notes, some former prisoners who had served a sentence for counterrevolutionary activity enjoyed the boons of freedom and the United States, which pushed them and led them into the camp of counterrevolution has refused to accept these people despite the fact that the Cuban Government has allowed them to leave the country with their families.

In conclusion GRANMA writes that the Cuban people are not afraid of U.S. threats and are fully determined to defend the gains of their revolution.

'DIVIDE AND RULE' METHOD PRACTICED IN MICRONESIA

LD271513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Tarasov article under the rubric "On International Themes": Under the Pentagon's Heel"]

[Text] The 47th session of the UN Trusteeship Council has opened in the UN headquarters to demand once again that the United States fulfill the commitments it made to the world community to grant independence to the people of Micronesia--its Trust Territory in the Pacific Ocean basin.

According to the trusteeship agreement between the Security Council and the U.S. Government, an act on the proclamation of Micronesia as an independent state should be implemented no later than next year. As is well known, in February 1980 the USSR's Permanent Mission to the United Nations sent the UN secretary general a statement which was distributed as an official document of the Security Council and General Assembly. It validly emphasized the danger of the course Washington has adopted with respect to the Trust Territories of Micronesia--attempts to turn them into its colonial tributary.

The numerous islands of Micronesia (the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall islands) extend over the expanses of the Pacific Ocean thousands of miles from U.S. shores. The burden of the islands' colonial occupation has changed frequently: The Spanish, Germans and Japanese have ruled there in the past. Since 1947 to the accompaniment of a solemn pledge by the United States "to insure the defense of the local population's interests and lead it to self-rule and independence," the Security Council invested Washington with the rights of trustee over the islands. Any actions to bypass this pledge are the most flagrant violation of the declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples and of the UN Charter. Article 83 of the charter proclaims unambiguously: "All UN functions relating to strategic regions, including the assertion of the terms of agreements on trusteeship and changes or amendments to them are carried out by the Security Council."

However, the controlling power has not fulfilled a single one of the commitments it made. As (Kharden), the head of the Trusteeship Council Mission which recently visited Micronesia, admitted at the session, "the Trust Territory at present does not have an economic structure enabling it to survive independently." But that was precisely the tactic of Washington's colonial absorption of "Trust" territories: to destroy them economically, make them totally financially dependent. And then to formulate the assimilation of these lands "legally."

Flagrantly flouting the UN Charter, the U.S. "trustees" turned the Micronesian islands into a testing range for nuclear weapons and created numerous military bases on them. Adapting this territory to its military-strategic plans, the United States is resorting to a well-tried method--that of "divide and rule." It is imposing on individual parts of Micronesia bilateral "treaties" under which individual islands transfer to what is actually Washington's possession and become part of U.S. territory. That is how it acted with the Mariana Islands and it is now, as is clear from the U.S. representative's speech at the session, completing hastily the process of the so-called "free association" of other Micronesian archipelagoes.

The transformation of the Micronesian archipelagoes into a Pentagon military bridgehead not only encroaches on the interests of the people inhabiting these islands but also creates a direct threat to the countries of the vast region of South and Southeast Asia.

The U.S. representative cynically asserts that the United States "will put an end to the trust state in 1981." But... how? The flagrant tyranny of the ruling power in violation of the UN Charter and the declaration on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples is giving rise to angry protest from the world community.

KORZHEV: WASHINGTON IGNORES INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC CODE

ID261904 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 26 May 80

["Ruthless Interference"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--TASS commentator Yevgeniy Korzhev writes: No U.S. diplomacy does not want in any way to recognize the right of other countries to independence and independent thinking in determining their foreign policies.

Ignoring the commonly accepted norms of behaviour and the international diplomatic code, official Washington tries to make its West European allies play its tune, unceremoniously snubbing those who irritate it in any way.

Another faux pas, undoubtedly well-planned, was made by the U.S. ambassador to France, Arthur Hartman. Speaking on Sunday in the Department of Moselle, the diplomat was criticising, using an ill-disguised wording, France's foreign policy. Repeating the hackneyed argument of "the Soviet threat to the West's vital interests", he insisted that all Western allies should jointly discuss the situation in the Near East and draw common conclusions. It is clear that by "common" Arthur Hartman meant the views and plans of the White House.

According to observers, the ruthless and unceremonious reprimands by the American diplomat were caused by the recent Soviet-French summit in Warsaw. The exchange of opinions of the two leaders on the international situation and ways of reducing the current world tensions caused near hysterics in Washington, with its echoes still being heard.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that the ambassador's speech was filled with "delicate allusions", if one can speak of any delicacy in the situation. L'HUMANITE today writes that, according to Hartman, instead of holding the meeting in Warsaw, the Western allies should have inflicted a still bigger blow to detente and East-West relations. The newspaper writes indignantly that the U.S. ambassador behaves more like a U.S. governor than a diplomat.

It is worth while to mention that Hartman's conduct makes no exception. His colleague in Rome maintains incessantly that communists should be excluded from the Italian Government, while the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo threatens to send American troops against the rebels in South Korea. Evidently, Washington encourages this style of diplomacy. Yet the public in many countries, where American representatives try to press their demands, resolutely rejects any such pretentions.

ARBATOV, MILSHTEYN WRITE IN LATEST EDITION OF MOSCOW JOURNAL

LD231021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Pshenkin report: "Newly Published"]

[Text] The fifth issue of the journal VEK XX I MIR--the organ of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace--has been published. It is a special issue, the main materials being linked by one theme: the discovery and exposure of the turn--dangerous to the cause of peace--in U.S. foreign policy and of the growth of aggressive and interventionist trends in the Washington administration's course.

Major Soviet specialists, specialists on foreign policy problems, prominent public figures and well-known journalists on international affairs took part in work on the issue. The special issue opened with a long analytical article by Academician G. Arbatov.

An exposure of American military doctrine as a doctrine of aggression and of stepping up military preparations and the arms race is presented in the journal by Prof. M. Milshteyn, the well-known Soviet specialist in military-political questions. Internal contradictions and friction between members of the NATO bloc, the diktat of the most reactionary military-industrial and political circles in the West, which are trying to push the world to the brink of the thermonuclear abyss again; the threat to the cause of peace which is created by the existence of a dense network of American bases all over the world; American imperialism's plans for reviving the "big stick" policy--these are the topics of other materials published in the journal.

MIAMI EVENTS SHOW VIOLATION OF HELSINKI PRINCIPLES

LD270813 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 80 p 3

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Hypocrites"]

[Text] A special commission to "monitor" the fulfillment of the all-European conference Final Act adopted in Helsinki has been operating for several years now within the congressional framework in the United States. True, the commission's purpose is purely provocative--its members specialize in slander of the socialist countries, accusing them of "human rights violations" that supposedly take place there. The commission perfers to keep quiet about the way those rights are really flouted in the United States.

Not a single drape covering the windows of the rooms where the commission meets has moved even now, when police units have been moved in against the unarmed residents of the black ghetto of Miami, Florida, which is called--mockingly, it would seem--"freedom city." Already 20 people have been killed, hundreds wounded and thousands arrested.

It is no accident that the "monitoring" gentlemen are silent. They know perfectly well that Andrew Young, former U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, is right when he now declares in Miami that what must be judged is not just the policemen who killed the black, McDuffie, but "the whole system" of racism and the oppression of national minorities in the United States.

In signing the Helsinki Final Act the United States assumed unambiguous commitments to defend national minorities' rights. Paragraph 7 of the first section of that document says: "Signatory states whose territory contains national minorities will respect the right to equality before the law of persons belonging to those minorities, will grant them every opportunity for the effective exercise of human rights and basic freedoms and will thus defend their legitimate interests in this sphere."

The events in Miami confirm yet again that this provision of the Final Act is not only not observed in the United States but, on the contrary, is crudely flouted. However, in a speech at Philadelphia City Hall as recently as 9 May 1980--literally just a few days before the bloody events in Miami--President Carter declared: "We believe not only in our own human rights, but also in everyone else's." Those voters of his who are now victims of violence by brutalized police in Miami could tell the President just what form this belief takes. But the aforementioned commission is silent. And by its silence it reaffirms the incontrovertible truth that, no matter how the hypocrites in the White House may seek to portray the United States as virutally the "international guarantor of human rights," in fact the United States violates those rights eacy day, each hour, everywhere--both at home and outside its territory--crudely interfering in other people's affairs and violating both the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki agreements.

HODDING CARTER PLANS TO RESIGN 1 JULY

LD240830 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 24, TASS--U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter announced on Friday that he will send in his resignation on July 1. He did not explain the reasons for his decision, but observers believe that it is connected directly with the resignation of former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in protest against the armed operation to "rescue" American hostages in Iran.

POLLS INDICATE DISSATISFACTION WITH CARTER-REAGAN CHOICE

LD271033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch from IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Soldatov under the rubric "Preelection Maneuvering": "Letter From New York"]

[Text] New York--The campaign for the U.S. presidential election, traditionally held in November, is in full swing. At present it is at the so-called "primary elections" stage, during which the would-be presidential nominees of the main parties--the Democratic and the Republican Party--compete for popularity.

Until very recently the Democratic Party's main contender--President Carter--had not himself joined the election campaign. He repeatedly said that he would not leave the White House or take part in the electioneering at the primaries until the U.S.-Iranian conflict had been resolved.

It is now clear that this was a political move designed to make a favorable impression on the voters and which did so for several months. The President appeared to be a statesman grappling with complex problems and too busy to compete with the other contenders. A vigorous election campaign was conducted on his behalf by Vice President W. Mondale, by the President's wife, by cabinet secretaries and numerous members of the White House staff.

In the atmosphere of a deliberately created wave of chauvinism and military hysteria linked with the events in Iran and Afghanistan this tactic bore a certain amount of fruit. J. Carter won most of the primaries, including several within the last few days. He already has 1,521 of the 1,666 votes needed to win his party's nomination.

But in the White House election camp there are many people in doubt about the election outcome. In their view it is disturbing that, despite all their efforts, E. Kennedy is still in the running. The senator won victories in the states of Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania and in the District of Colombia. He is hoping for success in California and in the northeastern states, where primaries are shortly to be held. These states are the Democratic Party's main base and no candidate with presidential hopes can afford to lose them.

Another factor which is alarming the White House is the large number of still-undecided Democratic voters. In the State of Texas one Democrat in five returned blank ballot papers, as did one-third of all Democrats who participated in the voting in the State of Colorado. The undecided voters are a serious threat to the Democrats' chances in November if the convention nominates Carter.

J. Anderson's participation in the election campaign as an independent also poses a threat to the Democrats' positions. The results of the primaries already held and public opinion polls show that those voting for Anderson are mainly liberal intellectuals, most of whom support the Democratic Party. The President's supporters fear, with good reason, that their candidate cannot win the November election without this group's support.

Moreover, judging from the latest public opinion polls, Reagan is beginning to overtake the president in the popularity stakes.

In such circumstances many influential members of the Democratic Party's ruling elite are increasingly beginning to wonder whether the President can win the November election. Some of them are bluntly saying that he cannot and that therefore another politician, a "third man" must be found as the Democrats' candidate.

The newspaper the Des Moines REGISTER, which formerly supported Carter actively, recently called on him publicly to withdraw his candidacy and to concentrate on occupying himself with what a President should. Governor of New York State H. Carey then called on the two main Democratic Party candidates to release the delegates supporting them from their obligation to vote for them at the convention and to make it an "open" convention.

The call for an "open convention" of the Democratic Party at which a politician more or less popular in the country could be nominated for the presidency is connected with another important circumstance. The majority of U.S. voters, according to the public opinion polls, are dissatisfied with the Democratic and Republican Party candidates who could soon become the official nominees and this dissatisfaction is being openly manifested. "Like millions of Americans," an editorial in the popular magazine the NEW REPUBLIC recently stated, "we are horrified at the prospect of choosing between J. Carter and R. Reagan." According to the latest public opinion polls 58 percent of U.S. voters are dissatisfied with the choice between Carter and Reagan.

In response to this mood a section of the country's ruling circles is trying to put a new complexion on the political game. It is hard to say where this preelection maneuvering will lead, but it is indicative of widescale dissatisfaction among Americans with the present state of affairs.

PUSHKOV HITS BAN ON U.S. ASTROPHYSICISTS' VISIT

LD270931 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 80 p 4

[TASS report by N. Pushkov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Solar-Earth Links: "Bursts of Political Foolhardiness"]

[Text] Leading astrophysicists of many countries who have pooled their efforts in research on the program of maximum solar activity have been deprived of the opportunity to meet this spring in the Crimea and exchange the data of their observations. Literally days before the beginning of the meeting at the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory the chairman of the solar activity year's international committee, the Dutch professor (De Yager), was forced to cancel the conference after being informed by American scientists that the U.S. administration had not issued them visas for the trip to the Soviet Union.

I have never yet met with such an unheard-of encroachment by politicians in my 25 years of working in international scientific organizations. It is hardly necessary to convince any sensible person of the great significance of such global experiments for world science. Evidently the election hullabaloo accompanied by the fireworks of the U.S. administration's unconsidered actions has also reached its maximum this spring.

History has preserved a rather sad but instructive fact: One statesman, fearing the dissemination of progressive ideas in his country, publicly ordered all books to be burned in the town squares. Today another figure, disregarding all world norms of intercourse, is hysterically calling for all bridges of cooperation to be burned--bridges without which, alas, modern science can no longer develop.

We have exchanged opinions with the American colleagues on the situation which has arisen. They also spread their hands helplessly, but they are not losing heart. The work of all the observatories is continuing. Unique data are being accumulated which will possibly unlock new secrets of the star for physicists, meteorologists and doctors of various countries. [paragraph continues]

And we are certain that the bursts of political foolhardiness which have chanced to occur in the year of an active sun will not stop the desire of scientists of the whole world, including American scientists, to strengthen joint efforts in resolving problems which are important for the whole of mankind.

BREZHNEV'S COLLECTED WORKS TO BE PUBLISHED BY PERGAMON PRESS

LD261609 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--A collection of works by Leonid Brezhnev, "Socialism, Democracy and Human Rights", is being prepared for publication by the Anglo-American Pergamon Press publishers. They have already printed books by the Soviet Leader--his trilogy "Little Land," "Rebirth", "Virgin Lands," a collection of speeches on question of the USSR's foreign policy--"Peace Is the Priceless Asset of the Peoples". They also published the book "Leonid Brezhnev--A Brief Biography."

The books gave rise to profound interest, a TASS correspondent has been told by Richard Newnham, the Pergamon Press senior managing editor. The success impelled us to continue publishing works by prominent leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Printed, specifically, was the book "Selected Speeches and Articles" by Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko. Collections of articles and speeches by CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Mikhail Suslov and Boris Ponomarev are being prepared for the press. In this series the Pergamon Press publishers intend to put out "Selected Speeches and Articles by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin."

Richard Newnham stayed for a week in the USSR. He held business negotiations at the All-Union Copyright Agency, the State Committee for Printing, Publishing, and Book Trade on further cooperation with the Soviet authors and publishers.

The Pergamon Press has a vast programme of publishing Soviet scientific-technical books. The programme will be continued. The plans include the publication of Soviet scientists' papers on mathematics, physics, astronomy, geography hydrology, other fields of knowledge.

Every visit adds to the plans of the Pergamon Press, said its senior managing editor. This time the Pergamon Press concluded more agreements than before. The range of themes also grows wider. In cooperation with the "Russian language" publishing house, the Pergamon Press plans the issue of dictionaries. It will acquaint the readers with books by world chess champions Mikhail Botvinnik and Anatoliy Kaprov, Aledsey Arbuzov's plays.

We are pleased with our contacts, said the Newnham they will continue despite complexities in the international situation. The firm intends to actively participate in the Moscow international book fair of 1981. He said he believed that the fair will be as successful as the previous ones.

KHARKOV: U.S. SANCTIONED SUPPRESSION OF KWANGJU

LD271647 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 27 May 80

["Bloodshed Sanctioned by Washington"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 27, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

By morning today the punitive troops of the Seoul regime had reportedly suppressed the last focuses of the people's uprising in Kwangju, the third biggest city in South Korea. Bloody fighting was going on in its streets for almost three hours. But the forces of the two sides were unequal. Individual groups of rebels, armed with submachine guns captured in the local arsenal, could not resist for long the crash [as received] tank and airborne troops that were rushed to Kwangju with the permission of the American command. The Pentagon's General Wickham, who heads this command, asserts that these were second-echelon troops. But the Washington POST, refuting this assertion, writes today that at least two combat brigades with tanks and armoured personnel carriers from among the troops of the joint American-South Korean Armed Forces were operating in Kwangju.

The "blood bath" in Kwangju, as one of the commanders of this punitive operation put it cynically, was prepared behind the stage while negotiations were underway with representatives of the Kwangju population who insisted on the lifting of martial law, the release of those arrested and implementation of democratic reforms. The Seoul generals had even no intention of settling the situation peacefully. They were eager to suppress the popular uprising with the help of tanks, for which they evidently received American blessing.

The New York TIMES reported today that representatives of students and other segments of the Kwangju population urged the United States to ensure that bloodshed is stopped and to act as mediator for a ceasefire. The American command turned a deaf ear to this humanitarian call, thus giving the green light to the storming of the city by Seoul troops.

The above-mentioned two facts fully refute Washington's assertion that it could not influence the development of events in South Korea. There are plenty of facts to show that Washington is directly responsible for the tragedy in Kwangju, for the brutal suppression of popular actions in defence of the vital interests and democratic rights of the people in Kwangju and some other cities in South Korea.

Washington tries to justify itself by arguing that the United States has a treaty with South Korea providing for American assistance in ensuring security. But none encroached on this security in the sense it is understood by soberminded people. As U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown said on May 24, there is no evidence to show that South Korea is in any danger of being attacked.

Washington's full support of the bloody repressive measures taken by the South Korean generals clearly shows the worth of the American administration's talk about "liberalization" of the Seoul regime. The present American position in South Korea is fresh evidence of Washington's hypocrisy in trying to pose as a champion of human rights.

JAPAN'S POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT REACHES 'TURNING POINT'

LD190904 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--"The present political crisis in Japan is actually a crisis of the post-war structure of power," PRAVDA writes today in an international commentary.

The newspaper points out that the Liberal Democratic Party, remaining the biggest political party in parliament, no longer has the absolute majority there. The loss by the Liberal Democrats of the dominant role in the political life of Japan and a tendency to the functioning of many parties opened favourable opportunities for the rallying of the left forces to create a democratic coalition government. To preclude such a prospect, the ruling classes are striving to impose on the Socialist Party of Japan a bloc with "middle-of-the road parties" to prevent cooperation of socialists with communists and to knock together a right-wing centre coalition that would make it possible to create in Japan a system of bourgeois governments taking turn in office just as in other capitalist countries.

"The pre-term elections to the House of Representatives to be held late in June will show what is the attitude of the Japanese people to such designs. But already now it is clear that a turning point has been reached in the political development of Japan, that an end has come to the monopoly of the Liberal Democrats to power in Japan," the newspaper stresses in conclusion.

'CONNIVANCE WITH PENTAGON' SEEN AS BASIS FOR JAPANESE CRISIS

LD280713 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Demchenko article: "Vote of No Confidence"]

[Text] The Japanese parliament has passed a vote of no confidence in M. Ohira's government. The opposition parties' deputies condemned the present cabinet's domestic and foreign policy. They accused the government of failing to take the necessary steps to overcome the stagnation in the economy in the country, to halt the rise in prices and unemployment and to fight the corruption which flourishes in ruling circles. The Ohira cabinet's course toward accelerating the country's militarization and strengthening its military alliance with the United States was criticized particularly sharply.

The government crisis which has erupted in Japan came to a head long ago. The prestige of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party has been falling steadily with every passing year, but what finally exhausted the patience of the Japanese parliamentary opposition and public was Prime Minister M. Ohira's recent trip to the United States, Canada and other countries. in talks with U.S. President J. Carter the Japanese head of government failed to defend his country's national interests and gave in completely to Washington's pressure and embarked on the path of playing up to the U.S. politifal course. During his trip the Japanese prime minister, according to the newspaper MAINICHI, voiced Japan's intention to play an even greater part in the implementation of U.S. strategy.

The rather bellicose tone of the Japanese head of government's statements during his trip drew attention. Matters reached the point where the Japanese prime minister, while the guest of the Canadian Government, used the platform of the Canadian Parliament for anti-Soviet statements. His meeting with the U.S. President was also of an anti-Soviet nature. During his talks in Washington M. Ohira advocated that the United States preserve and intensify its military presence in the Far East and Asia since, he said, "Soviet military positions are steadily strengthening in this region." The fabricated nature of this thesis is obvious. President Carter, for his part, insisted on an increase in the Japanese military contribution to "the common cause of restraining the Soviet Union." In particular he urged Japan to fulfill ahead of schedule the main plans of the 5-year program for building up its armed forces.

To judge by press reports, the Japanese prime minister accepted all these demands by the U.S. President, voicing the readiness to increase military expenditure and, to Washington's advantage, to observe strictly the anti-Iranian "sanctions," despite the fact that the United States broke the promise made to its partners to settle the U.S.-Iranian conflict by peaceful means. Thus Japan has in fact given the United States support immediately after the failure of its military subversion operation on Iranian territory. And it is impossible to disagree with the opinion of NIHON KEIZAI which believes that this clearly attests to Japan's irreversible involvement in U.S. world strategy.

All this scarcely accords with Japan's national interests. Even Japanese Government circles, according to the newspaper MAINICHI, were shocked to hear of M. Ohira's promise to make efforts for the speediest growth of military expenditure. And it is perfectly natural that the government's renunciation of independent diplomacy and its transition to the position of unconditional support for the United States should have encountered sharp criticism from the country's progressive public.

However, to all appearances, Japanese military circles and primarily the Japanese National Defense Agency have welcomed with unconcealed satisfaction the results of M. Ohira's current talks in Washington. They demand that the fulfillment of the pledges adopted there by the prime minister be begun immediately. They were actively supported by Japanese Foreign Minister S. Okita, who recently issued new appeals in parliament for the buildup of the Japanese armed forces.

For a long time now the United States has been pushing Japan by every means onto the path of militarism and the buildup of the might of the Japanese armed forces created in violation of the Constitution. Now Washington is not even concealing its intentions to transfer its gendarme functions in Southeast Asia to the Japanese army. For instance, take the delivery of a lecture by former U.S. Defense Secretary J. Schlesinger on the 20th anniversary of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty." He frankly stated that "the consolidation of Japan's defense capability will help to facilitate the transfer of U.S. military power from the Far East to the Indian Ocean basin and the Near East."

Such appeals from Washington are accompanied by the intimidation of the Japanese with the fabricated "Soviet military threat." The Japanese ruling circles, including the present prime minister, are seizing on this old myth and using it to justify their own aggressive designs and plans to build up their military potential. Do the present statements by Japanese political figures, including M. Ohira, not have something in common with the anti-Soviet statements heard in Japan in the thirties and forties--the period when the military was rampant in the country?

As is well known, the Soviet Union did not threaten Japan and always advocated peaceful coexistence with that country. The Japanese Government, however, embarked on the path of military adventures, making attacks on Soviet territory. These aggressive actions were concealed at the time by the same notorious thesis of the need to struggle against the "Soviet threat." And as is well known they all ended in total failure. Ultimately the Japanese militarists' predatory policy led Japan to a crushing defeat in 1945. We recall these generally known facts here since some people in Japan seem to have forgotten them and to the din of the alleged "Soviet threat" are again spurring on military preparations and increasing military appropriations from one year to the next.

It is indicative that war criminals sentenced in accordance with the decision of the International Military Tribunal are now being rehabilitated in Japan, a revanchist and samurai spirit is being resurrected. The peaceful constitution is being undermined and "emergency laws in the event of war" are being elaborated. At the same time mass ideological conditioning of the country's population in a spirit of nationalism and anti-Sovietism is being carried out.

The Japanese bourgeois mass information media, following the U.S. propaganda machine, have recently mounted a particularly noisy anti-Soviet campaign around the USSR's aid to the Afghan people in repelling foreign aggression. This campaign appears to have been joined by the prime minister who, during his recent foreign trip, frequently discussed with his Western counterparts the question of adopting some joint anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan "sanctions" and heard sermons on this score delivered by PRC State Council Premier Hua Guofeng during their meeting in Belgrade.

Connivance with the Pentagon's global strategy and the Japanese militarist circles' desire to push the country onto the path of undermining detente and returning to the cold war and the path of military adventures will bring Japan no laurels. This policy is also becoming less and less popular in Japan itself, as is borne out by the present government crisis.

SHIBAYEV HOLDS 16 MAY MEETING WITH JAPANESE TU LEADER

LD271409 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 16 May A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, received T. Tatayama, deputy chairman of the Japanese General Trade Union Council (SOHYO), who is in Moscow.

During their conversation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions of mutual interest to them.

Taking part in the conversation were V.F. Bogatikov, AUCCTU secretary, and V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department.

SHKOLNIKOVA VIEWS SALMON FISHING ARRANGEMENTS

LD220837 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 16 May 80 pp 26-27

[T. Shkolnikova article: "USSR-Japan: Taking Mutual Interests Into Account"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and Japan have accumulated considerable experiences of solving complex questions of international fishing. Many disagreements have arisen in more than 20 years of cooperation, but the two sides have invariably found common approaches toward resolving them in mutual interests.

The preservation of the world ocean's fish stocks has long been on the agenda of many international forums and bilateral talks on fishing questions. It was also the focus of attention at the talks on Japanese salmon fishing in the northwest Pacific in 1980.

Despite intensive fishing, the northwest Pacific still remains one of the most productive areas of the world ocean. It contains mackerel, Alaskan pollock, tuna, Pacific mackerel, bass, cod, and plaice. But the area's chief resource is salmon, crabs and herring. Fishing plays a considerable role in providing the population with high-calorie foodstuffs in our country and Japan.

The revision of relations between the two countries on fishery questions associated with the establishment by the two states of national jurisdiction in 200-mile sea areas adjoining their coasts was largely completed as a result of the talks held in 1977-1979. New bilateral agreements have been concluded which have created the preconditions for more multifaceted ties.

Scientists' recommendations have begun to play a greater role. The adoption of specific decisions during the talks was preceded by careful study of the problem in a joint fishery commission. Soviet scientists confirmed the opinion that the number of salmon in the northwest Pacific, especially Siberian and red salmon, is still low and that effective measures are needed to regulate fishing.

Like other so-called migratory fish, salmon have a river and sea development cycle. At the age of 1-3 years they "descend" the rivers into the sea, only to return once again to the same rivers for spawning a few years later. The draft convention on the law of the sea lays down that the salmon's state of origin has a preferential right throughtout their migration until they enter foreign states' fishing zones. This thesis is already reflected in USSR and Japanese legislation. So our country's interest in preserving the marine stocks of the Siberian, humpback, red and king salmon that spawn in the rivers of the Soviet Far East is understandable. This interest prompted the Soviet side to put forward a scientifically substantiated proposal for a total end to sea fishing for salmon. In specialists' opinion, it is easier in the rivers to demarcate the fish that need to be allowed upriver to spawn and the fish that can be caught. It is also clear that it is easier on rivers to organize fishing for this species. Another argument is also of considerable importance--only nature fish, the so-called breeders, travel to the spawning grounds. Therefore the catching of young fish, which happens quite often during sea fishing, is completely ruled out.

Despite the fact that Soviet fishermen carry out only coastal fishing in river estuaries, the USSR agreed to another round of talks regarding the procedure and conditions for sea fishing for salmon by Japanese fishermen. The Soviet side did this in a desire to contribute to strengthening Soviet-Japanese relations. Under the terms of the 1980 protocol, the total catch quota for Japanese fishermen remained at last year's level, totaling 42,500 tons.

In its turn, Japan is reimbursing the Soviet Union for part of the outlay on breeding salmon under artificial conditions, which is carried out on a large scale in our country. The amount of compensation was increased by comparison with last year. Japanese firms will use these funds to supply various equipment for artificial fish breeding and the production of the granular feed thatthe fish find it easy to assimilate.

The protocol on Japanese salmon fishing signed in Moscow also envisages measures to regulate the catch: Maximum amounts are established and the parameters of the fishing gear are laid down. A minimum distance (8-10km) between one ship's nets in the water and the next ship's is also prescribed, which makes it possible to leave gaps through which the fish can travel to the spawning grounds. The fishing season is also strictly defined.

All these measures, and others, are designed to save shoals from overfishing. The observance of these rules will be supervised by special fishery monitoring agents. However, this does not relieve the fishermen themselves of responsibility.

"It is easy to overfish a species such as salmon, so there is a tremendous responsibility to exploit the species correctly and rationally, use it thriftily, preserve it and increase its numbers for the sake of future generations," V.M. Kamentsev, USSR minister of fish industry stressed.

DOST REJECTS ISLAMABAD RESOLUTIONS ON AFGHANISTAN

LD271240 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Kabul, 27 May, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] protests against the intrigues of the imperialist and other reactionary forces as a result of which Afghanistan has been deprived of the opportunity of taking part in the work of the 11th session of the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Islamic Conference Organization in Islamabad. That is why the decisions and resolutions which were adopted by this session in the absence of the delegation from Afghanistan are in no way binding on the DRA and have no juridical power with regard to our country, said Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs, at a press conference here. He stressed that Afghanistan would like to have made a positive contribution to the work of the session in Islamabad, particularly in the discussion of such important questions as the struggle against Israeli aggression and the occupation of the Arab lands, against the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers and deals, searching for ways and means of implementing their right to set up their own independent state, the liberation of Jerusalem, and so on.

We would also have supported the condemnation of the acts of U.S. armed aggression and all other sorts of pressure on Iran, and the demand for the withdrawal of U.S. naval forces from the area of the Persian Gulf, and would have expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people against U.S. imperialism, for freedom and independence.

The DRA decisively protests against the attempts by reactionary forces and ruling circles of some Muslim countries to interfere in its internal affairs by including on the session's agenda the so-called "Afghan question," the Afghan minister went on to say. The government and people of Afghanistan categorically reject the slanderous inventions and insinuations contained in the resolution on the "Afghan question" which was drawn up in expressions thoroughly hostile to the government and people of Afghanistan. It is a gross encroachment on the sovereign rights of the free Muslim people of Afghanistan, and we will not stand for it.

We know that this resolution was passed in spite of objections raised by a number of delegations which did not agree with the fabrications contained therein and which welcomed Afghanistan's peaceful initative and insisted on the DRA's direct participation in the proceedings of the session in Islamabad. This resolution only serves the interests of imperialist countries, reactionary circles in Muslim countries and the Beijing hegemonists who cannot reconcile themselves to the irreversible revolutionary changes in Afghanistan.

We categorically condemn any attempts to confer any official or semiofficial status on the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary groupings based in Pakistan and Iran who have no right to represent anyone but themselves, or to speak on behalf of the Afghan people. Afghanistan's people are particularly indignant that some of these activists--paid agents of imperialism and reaction--were included in the Iranian delegation.

The Government of the DRA, the minister continued, has been informed of the decision by the Islamabad session to set up a committee to seek ways and means of solving what is referred to "the crisis around Afghanistan." We know the composition of the afore-mentioned committee. We are aware that the committee has been instructed within the framework of its mandate to enter into contact with the interested parties, the DRA and the USSR.

The Government of the DRA, the minister said, advanced a number of proposals on 14 May directed toward improving the situation in the region by political means, and proposed to the governments of Iran and Pakistan the holding of direct negotiations with the aim of working out bilateral agreements on normalizing relations with these countries.

As regards the creation of the committee we are studying this idea from the viewpoint of its conformity with the constructive and realistic proposals which we advanced on 14 May. We consider that the very fact that the committee intends to consult with the Government of the DRA represents an acknowledgement of evident realities, namely that it is useless discussing issues affecting this region without the direct participation of the Government of the DRA and account being taken of the lawful national interests of the Afghan people.

The Government of the DRA categorically rejects the idea contained in the resolution of the Islamic Conference Organization dealing with the call for an "international conference under the aegis of the United Nations or some other aegis" allegedly for an all-embracing settlement of the so-called "Afghan question." This is nothing but a fresh attempt at open and flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and an encroachment on its sovereign rights.

I take this opportunity, said S.M. Dost, to express on behalf of the government and people of the DRA our gratitude to the members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation--Algeria, Libya, Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the Palestine Liberation Organization--for their consistent and unswerving support and solidarity with the Afghan people and our revolution. We are also grateful to other fraternal Muslim countries whose representatives expressed support for our country.

It is precisely the members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, he went on to say, who are the militant vanguard of the Muslim world in its struggle against imperialism and Zionism, against the Israeli-Egyptian-U.S. separate deals, for the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and for the liberation of Jerusalem and the Arab lands occupied by Israel. We are proud of our friendship with our brother members of this front. Everything positive that was achieved at the session in Islamabad is mainly the result of their efforts and their persistence. It was they who were engaged in solving real problems, who have fought and are fighting against the true enemies of the Islamic world, and not those who tried to divert the attention of the session by nonexistent "questions" and to come out with slanderous fabrications against a sincere and devoted friend of the Arab peoples which renders them all-round support in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, the minister said in conclusion.

HERAT GOVERNOR CITES SEIZURE 'CANARD' IN PRESS TALKS

ID271254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS--"Western propaganda (and Beijing propaganda, too, in unison with it), which let loose on the whole world the "canard" about the "seizure of Herat by rebels," has again exposed itself and once again shown the world what its bosses dream about," Governor of Herat Khalil Ahmad Abawi told PRAVDA correspondents who visited this Afghan province. One Western radio station had claimed that he "had been shot by rebels in the square near the communal mosque."

"Our city," the governor of Herat told Soviet journalists, "is living a normal life. All provincial and municipal authority offices are open. As you can see, my study is open to all. In a city 'captured by rebels,' I, as usual, every day receive up to 100 people who come to us from various quarters for help.

"We have plenty to do. We have to ensure that the peasants who have received pieces of land in accordance with the land reform program have enough water. So we had to build a dam. There are about 25 industrial enterprises operating in our province. Among them is the (Sabzak) mine, which produces coal year round and is of great importance to us. A meat combine and an elevator are in good working order. The construction of a major cement works and a textile factory is continuing."

"Concern for the harvest is particularly important now," Abawi went on. Considerable amounts of land in the province have been worked and sown. Our authorities are working with the support of the people. Two days after I had already been "shot in front of the communal mosque," I was chatting in that selfsame mosque with 3,000 believers who had come to listen to me, to ask questions and to receive answers. I do this every Friday.

"We recently organized a meeting with the mullahs. In the city and in its suburbs alone we have approximately 400-450 mullahs. The policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government on religion has to be explained to each one of them. Enemy propaganda has done a great deal to spread rumors among the people that the revolutionary authorities 'had banned the faith,' but time passes and the people less and less believe the lies of foreign radio broadcasts and the leaflets which are printed abroad. Our best form of counterpropaganda is life itself."

"And may those who are training the terrorist gangs and sending them to Afghanistan," the governor of Herat stressed in conclusion, "learn that no terror or poison--propagandistic or chemical--can force our people from the path they have chosen."

MASLENNIKOV CALLS FOR RESPONSE TO AFGHAN PEACE INITIATIVE

LD232145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1943 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] U.S. imperialists and their agents are continuing to expand their interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Ever since the mountain passes on the borders between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and Afghanistan and China, have been freed from snow by the rays of the spring sun, notes international affairs journalist Arkadiy Maslennikov, an especially large flow of armed bandit gangs has been spilling into the territory of the DRA. Once on Afghan soil, these cutthroats, assuming the airs of defenders of the sacred cause of Islam, begin to organize night raids on the establishments of people's power, to blow up schools and hospitals, and deal ruthlessly with anyone they manage to get a hold of.

Their activity is seriously disrupting normal life in the country and is creating a dangerous state of tension on the borders of Afghanistan and its neighboring states, especially Pakistan, which has now been turned into a genuine bridgehead for the struggle against the Afghan revolution and the legitimate government of this country.

Several dozen camps and training centers are operating on Pakistani territory where torturers from the American CIA and the Chinese special services are training saboteurs and murderers for dispatch into Democratic Afghanistan. In order to put an end to this irregular [nenormalnyy] and dangerous situation, the DRA Government made a statement on 14 May of this year which formulated a specific and constructive program for the normalization of Afghan-Iranian and Afghan-Pakistani relations, and also the situation in the region as a whole.

These proposals open up for the countries interested in reducing tension in the Middle [srednIy] East prospects for a reliable and constructive resolution of the problem. Unfortunately, however, those to whom the statement of the DRA Government was addressed hastened to reject these constructive proposals. The Pakistani Government declared that it was not interested in Kabul's proposals and that it would continue with the so-called "humane" aid to the Afghan rebels as it had been doing before. Tehran also adopted a position that was not constructive to a solution of this problem.

The eleventh session of the Islamic Conference Organization, which has just ended in Islamabad, was also unable to make a positive contribution toward resolving the problem. Under pressure from a group of reactionary Muslim states, it adopted a resolution which once again put forward the unsubstantiated demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan as a prerequisite for a peaceful settlement in this region.

The interests of the Afghan and neighboring peoples and the interests of peace in this region of the world persistently demand that the constructive program put forward in the statement of the DRA Government be implemented. Only along this path is it possible to establish genuine peace and tranquility and to eradicate tensions in this, what is nowadays, an unsettled region.

KASATKIN ON 61ST ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-AFGHAN RELATIONS

TA271559 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 26 May 80

[Dmitriy Kasatkin commentary]

[Text] During their 61 years of existence Soviet-Afghan relations have been transformed from the framework of normal neighborhood and good-neighborly relations into relations of sincere, deep and fraternal friendship, for which the people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] maintain high regard. In this connection I am reminded again of the expressions of deep feelings of the members of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Sawr revolution which indicates that the PDPA and the Government of the DRA in their actions in the foreign policy arena, realize that Afghanistan's independence, and the happiness and prosperity of the Afghan people can only be preserved through the further consolidation and expansion of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation with the great Soviet Union.

I have read these expressions again and am reminded of my recent visit to the DRA, in which I met with the workers, students, farmers and the representatives of the intelligentsia. Anyone whom I encountered and the only topic [illegible]ted during our discussions [words indistinct]. All these individuals stressed the enormous importance of the development and consolidation of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union for the welfare of the Afghan people. Such feelings and inclinations and affections of the Afghans are understandable and [word indistinct]. During the decades of the development of Soviet-Afghan relations the people of Afghanistan had the opportunity to become convinced that friendship with the great northern neighbor is the guarantor for consolidating their [word indistinct] independence.

Soviet Russia, headed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, was the first country which recognized Afghanistan's independence and to which it rendered diplomatic and other support in the struggle against the British colonialists. Even in that time it was obvious and clear to the peoples of our countries that they possess common aims and interests in the struggle against the colonialists and the imperialists who had evil intentions toward the freedom and independence of both the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. Even from the first days of the existence of Soviet-Afghan relations these relations were always based on the principles of equal rights, respect, independence and the sovereignty of each other, and noninterference in internal affairs and mutual assistance. These Leninist principles always formed the basis of Soviet policy in regard to Afghanistan during all the past decades. During all these years the all-round economic, trade, technical, cultural and scientific cooperation were based on these principles, which had a particularly broad application following World War II.

Many industrial and other projects, which were vitally important were established in Afghanistan with the aid of the Soviet Union and foundations were laid in a number of contemporary industrial fields, namely machine production, chemicals and gas industries.

The Saur revolution raised the relations of the two countries qualitatively to a new level. The head of the Soviet Government, Leonid Brezhnev, has stated and pointed out in this respect that now these relations are not only normal good neighborliness relations but a deep, sincere and basic friendship which is full of [word indistinct] and revolutionary solidarity. Such relations have been confirmed and stabilized from the legal viewpoint in the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DRA which was signed on 5 (?December) 1978.

In the Soviet Union Afghanistan has always had and continues to have a loyal, sincere and reliable friend that in hard times [words indistinct]. In 1919 when the Afghan people confronted the British aggressors with weapons in hand the situation was the same. At that time the protection and support of the Soviet Union helped the people of Afghanistan to triumph over the aliens and to gain their national independence. Sometime ago, when the Afghan Government approached the Soviet Union and requested that the Soviet Union render Afghanistan military and other assistance to repel foreign aggression and the attacks of Washington's and Beijing's mercenaries, the USSR responded to this request and sent limited contingents of its troops to Afghanistan according to the 1978 treaty. These were the conditions. This act of the Soviet Union foiled the plans for dividing Afghanistan and making it dependent on the hegemony of Washington and Beijing. It has been reliably revealed now that Washington and Beijing had such plans. One more time the extraordinary genius of Lenin's forecast regarding the mutual assistance of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan directed toward repelling the encroachments of the (?bloody) foreigners over the independence and wealth of others has been confirmed.

U.S. PAKISTAN EMBASSY AIDES ENGAGE IN ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA

LD271151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 3

[Special correspondent Vol V. Izgarshev report: "Caravans Travel the Country"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 May--There are mountains to right and left--precipitous, sun scorched, without a single bush. It looks as if they would almost grip our helicopter in stone pincers. But the ravine along which our route lies swings to one side, and an extensive valley again lies ahead. Here and there mountain tents cling to the hillside. Small flocks of sheep, frightened by the helicopter, huddle together. The nomads have pitched their tents during recent days, not that the passes have become free of snow and the summer heat has set it in the the valleys. The caravans of nomadic tribes have set off into the mountains, into the heart of the country. Many of them, following the age-old path of their ancestors, travel West from Pakistan through the Afghan provinces of Paktia and Kabul to the center of the country.

Not far from the settlement of Khayrkhana I met with a group from a nomadic tribe the other day. The clan chief, a 60-year-old Pashtun by the name of (Turgol), showed me his flock, the single-hump pack camels and the mountain tents. There were no adults in the camp--neither men nor women. "They are working," (Turgol) explained. "Among us, everyone works. The men shear the sheep and prepare the wool for sale. The women procure fodder for the livestock in case of bad weather."

Approaching the camp, I saw women standing up to their knees in watter and cutting grass with scythes, while children of all ages dragged damp armfuls onto the road. Were they not from (Turgol's) clan? The old man, nodding affirmatively, said: "We are free people, but our freedom is in labor. We earn our bread honestly. We sell wool, sheep's and camel's milk and cheese, we lay in grain, vegetables and dried grass and move on into the mountains, where the cool weather awaits us and where there are wide pastures for our animals."

I look through the windows of the helicopter cockpit at the nomads' tents and the slow-moving camel caravan--one, two, three... Eleven camels and four drivers, with long crooks in their hands, and before my eyes is the thin, wrinkled face of the gray-bearded (Turgol) and his sinewy hands. I would like to think that there the people in the tents near the flocks and the drivers of the camel caravan moving westward are people like (Turgol), like the stockmen of his clan, living in labor and concern for honest bread.

But there are other "nomads" too. Over the border, in Pakistan, many centers are equipped for training saboteurs. Around Peshawar alone there are at least five such camps, maintained on CIA funds and money from Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other enemies of Democratic Afghanistan. It is there that the traitors to the Afghan people, their sworn enemies and paid CIA agents, Retired Col (Fazil) Mohammad, and his friends Mohammad (Azim), Shah Mohammad and (Abdol Gani), are bending over backwards to recruit by means of blackmail and threats some of the Afghan refugees who will later, having undergone training in centers for aggression and sabotage, be sent into Afghan territory in the guise of nomads following the caravans trails.

(Karim-Khan's) gang, recently routed by subunits of the Afghan people's armed forces, crossed the border in the guise of nomads. And (Abdol Nabi's) gang had the same black tents, the same flocks of sheep, but they only needed them as a cover. Soon, after crossing the border, the bandits, trained by American, Chinese and Pakistani officers and instructors, abandoned both tents and flocks. Submachineguns, snipers', rifles, grenades and other weapons which they were given by Afghanistan's enemies across the border--that is what they kept for themselves.

Not so very long ago, almost in the vicinity of Kabul itself, the republic's security organs took a large quantity of weapons and ammunition from bandits. They had been delivered via the caravan trails. A gang of 400 people, together with a Pakistani instructor, was routed the other day in the east of the republic. They too had arrived from Pakistan in the guise of nomads. The detachment led by Mohammad (Nabi), one of the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary forces in Pakistan, numbered nearly 200 people. Of course, that detachment no longer exists. Taken captive by Afghan servicemen, the bandits testify that in the training centers where the forces of aggression are trained, officials from the American Embassy in Pakistan are more and more frequently and openly engaging in anti-Afghan propaganda. They advise their instructors to make wider use of the caravan trails and nomad camps for sending hired killers into Afghanistan.

It is in vain, gentlemen: Afghan servicemen have learned well how to tell a friend from an enemy under the awning of a tent or on the goat tracks in the mountains. And you cannot hid submachineguns or mines from their vigilant eyes by concealing them in a bale of cashmere. (Malik Riyaz), leader of one gang, can confirm this very reliably. All 240 grenades which he had transported from Pakistan were found when he was detained.

Back in Kabul after returning from the flight, on the busy (Shirinau) trading street I came across a camel caravan. Perhaps one of those I had seen in Paktia? Four tired drivers with long crooks, 11 doleful camels with full packs on their sides.

"Where have you come from?"
"Pakistan."
"What are you carrying?"
"Cloth. Buy some cloth. Cloth the colors of the rainbow...."
"Welcome!" The residents of the capital say to these peaceful caravans.

PAKISTAN TENDS TO 'AGGRAVATE' RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD271710 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 27 May 80

["Pakistan: Policy of Good Neighborliness or Confrontation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 27, TASS--"The genuine interests of the Pakistani people who are aware of the danger of the course carried out be the military administration are, above all, to strengthen their independence, to avoid escalation of tension and to relax the tension in the region, to maintain friendly relations with all neighbouring countries", writes the journal WORLD ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MIROVAYA EKONOMIKO I MEZHDUNARODNAYA OTNOSHENIYA]. The facts of the recent time show, the article stresses, that the tendency towards aggravation of relations with neighbouring states, primarily with India and Afghanistan, again starts manifesting itself in Pakistan's foreign policy, as it repeatedly happened in the past. Specifically, it is emphasized that "Pakistan has turned into one of the active participants in the undeclared war that has long been under way against the Afghan people. It is exactly from the Pakistani territory that the undisguised aggression against the sovereign state, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is being conducted".

The journal stresses that the army command of Pakistan helps establish a single military organization of Afghan reaction, ensures the transfer of subversive-terrorist groups to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, guides their activities, arms and ammunition supplies. "What is at issue is actually a large-scale operation with a view to form and equip on the territory of Pakistan forces of intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan".

In this connection the journal points to the "Carter doctrine" aimed at forming a military alliance between the United States and countries of the Indian Ocean area, and it is exactly Pakistan which is assigned the priority role in plans against the Afghan revolution. "In Islamabad and Washington they certainly cannot but take into account what reaction is evoked by the idea of an American-Pakistani alliance both in Pakistan itself and in neighbouring states. Therefore, different methods of camouflaging are used, for instance, through establishing a certain international consortium of Western powers and Islamic states in giving military and political aid to Pakistan".

Pakistan is being turned into a tool of furthering aggressive plans of imperialism and hegemonism under the guise of the noisy Western and Chinese propaganda campaign, over a threat of "Soviet invasion" which allegedly hangs over Pakistan. "It is noteworthy that the Pakistani ruling circles started particularly zealously expressing deliberate anxiety over Soviet military aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan only after a relevant consultation with representatives of the United States and the People's Republic of China," the journal writes.

"The question naturally arises: Do they in Islamabad think what a dangerous road Pakistan is drawn onto by Washington and Beijing, and what confrontation and hostility with neighbouring states, participation in aggressive plans of imperialism and hegemonism can bring to it?"

ZAMYATIN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS

LD272010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Paris, 27 May, (TASS)--A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Leonid Zamyatin, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, arrived here today.

DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING

LD191752 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Brussels, 19 May, TASS--A delegation of the USSR Parliamentary Group led by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, today left for home. The delegation took part in the work of the Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe, which was held in Brussels 12-17 May.

IZVESTIYA Report

LD231425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch from IZVESTIYA correspondent B. Grigoryev: "In the Spirit of Cooperation"]

[Text] Brussels--The Fourth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe has ended in the Belgian capital. Taking part in it were delegates of the 27 states which signed the Final Act of the Helsinki European conference, including the Soviet delegation, which was headed by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group. The conference was attended by observers from the parliaments of a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries and from international organizations.

On the agenda of the Brussels forum of parliamentarians were questions concerning relations among the states which participated in the all-European conference, the task of strengthening peace and security on the continent and throughout the world, and the further development of international cooperation.

During the conference representatives of the United States, Britain and several other Western countries tried to divert the conference from discussion of these important problems and to turn the debate into a polemic on the so-called Afghan question and on fictitious human rights violations in the socialist countries. This "procedure" was, however, rejected by the majority of the conferees.

The conference unanimously acknowledged that detente has deep roots and that there is no reasonable alternative to it. The meeting gave prominence to discussing measures aimed at halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear missile race, and to supplementing political detente with military detente.

Many speakers stressed the threat to the cause of peace posed by the December NATO decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. The delegates paid particular attention to examining questions concerning the implementation of the proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact countries, France and other states on holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The conference adopted a final document urging member countries' governments and parliaments to take specific measures to halt the arms race, step up efforts aimed at solving the tasks in the disarmament sphere, and to promote the holding of a conference on the military aspects of detente and disarmament in Europe. As an integral part of the overall detente process, it states, such a conference must work out trust-building measures in the military sphere which would help to create conditions conducive to accelerating the process of limiting and reducing armed forces and arms.

The parliamentarians pointed out that it is exceptionally important for the improvement of interstate relations that member countries observe the principles enshrined in the Final Act of the Helsinki European conference and stressed the need for those principles to be reflected in the national laws of the countries of Europe, the United States and Canada.

The conference pointed out the importance for the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole of further expanding and deepening cooperation among states in the sphere of economics, science, technology and protection of the environment.

The document stresses the need to ensure that economic cooperation is on a mutually advantageous basis, to remove obstacles to such cooperation and to further expand East-West trade.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS DIFFERING RESPONSES TO WARSAW SUMMIT

LD271347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer S. Kondrashov article: "Interests of Detente Demand Action"]

[Text] The Warsaw meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing has sparked off a mass of comments in the West, and they can scarcely be likened to a single harmonious chorus. The voices have differing sounds. Commentators and politicians are voicing different opinions in defining their attitudes toward an event which was unexpected and which has attracted special attention in the present complex period of international life. Nor could it be otherwise. But for all their diverse shades and nuances, the responses in the West, as was to be expected, fall into two main categories--for and against, approbatory and disapprobatory.

It is easier to understand and accept the logic of those commentators who welcomed the Warsaw meeting as the first summit-level contact in recent time between East and West. They saw in it an attempt to continue and revive the detente process in Europe, an attempt all the more essential and valuable in that the international situation, in the common opinion, has deteriorated and East-West differences have intensified, while at the same time the concern of people who are aware both of their responsibility for the development of events and of the dangers emanating from a lack of contacts and understanding has also increased.

"If they want to find an answer to the entire complex of problems, high-ranking leaders must meet among themselves," the French president said in stating the reason for his Warsaw visit.

And this is just as indisputable as the fact that there is no sensible alternative to detente. The Soviet-French meeting has encountered approval and understanding not only among the public and the press but also among the official circles of a number of West European countries. For instance, Bonn has quite officially supported the step taken by Giscard d'Estaing. If Bonn's reaction also contains an element of annoyance and regret, this lies in the fact that it was France and not the FRG which established the first contact of this sort at this stage. On the other hand, Bonn's reaction also contains an element of relief since it is now more convenient for Bonn to repeat the French experiment without fear of rebuff from Washington.

Incidentally, about Washington's reaction to the Warsaw meeting. You cannot call it approbatory. The mildest word you can use to describe it is irritation. The mildest of the official explanations of Washington's irritation is that Paris did not consult with the Americans in embarking on this meeting. The French were rebuked for just that by the new U.S. secretary of state at his first press conference (after receiving a resolute rebuff from his French counterpart who delivered a government statement in the French National Assembly).

I believe that this objection is merely pro forma. If you view the crux of the matter, Washington is displeased that Paris so openly and authoritatively challenged the U.S. policy of freezing contacts with the Soviet Union. To use the vocabulary of some Western commentators who have resurrected the terminology of the twenties, Paris thwarted U.S. plans to exploit the events concerning Afghanistan in order to throw a "cordon sanitaire" around the Soviet Union to cut it off from the West. Washington's anger came down upon Paris because people on the banks of the Seine, mindful of their own interests and refusing to waive their right to autonomy in foreign policy, acted in defiance of the United States by refusing once again to absolutize its leading role among the Western states. Can the French president not decide for himself whom to meet and what questions to discuss without informing the U.S. president? That, if you wish, was how the question stood, and Paris replied: He can....

The new show of French independence agitated (some people are writing: enraged) Washington all the more in that it is not unique. It is just one more manifestation of the covert and overt resistance being offered to the Carter administration in West Europe, which is far from being completely in agreement with the course toward confrontation being steered in connection with the events in Afghanistan and Iran.

Detente has become such a vitally important political necessity that even Washington, despite all the present anti-Soviet ardor, is not venturing to jettison it openly. In the past few days praise of detente has been heard from the lips of President Carter and Secretary of State Muskie. But people there continue to want to freeze detente as "punishment" of the Soviet Union's behavior. Frozen detente? What distinguishes that from the cold war which is recommencing?

It is hard for critics of the Warsaw meeting to find convincing arguments. It is easier to conceal its meaning. And so it is being depicted as a new "Moscow intrigue" against "Atlantic solidarity," as an attempt to "drive a wedge" between the United States and its West European allies--an attempt with which France in the person of its president has associated itself by virtue of obstinacy mingled with imprudence. Let us try to set forth the crux of this argument in the words of the French newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, which also did not like the Warsaw meeting. "France is supplying Moscow's propagandists with an unexpected argument in the campaign they are conducting in order to emphasize the split in the West's ranks" is what this Paris newspaper writes.

What a false thesis--yet it is virtually the main thesis which is persistently introduced and widely used as a bogey: it has been conceived to distort the real dilemmas facing the world, particularly the Western states. Unity, split.... You get the impression that some non-Moscow propagandists are just playing with these words by maliciously making fetishes of them in order to conceal the main question which cannot fail to interest the politicians who hold dear their peoples' interests: What for?

Of course, we cannot disregard fundamental realities like the West European states' membership of the NATO bloc and the leading role played in the bloc by the United States. But what if, under the slogan of "Atlantic solidarity," Washington is demanding that its allies associate themselves with actions which merely promote the fueling of international tension and the world's slide down the slope to war? What then? To satisfy these demands merely in order not to give the Moscow propagandists "an unexpected argument?" On the other hand, surely you cannot call sensible concern for their own interests, for maintaining East-West dialogue and for continuing the detente process--even if it contradicts someone's ideas of "Atlantic solidarity"--a split? Surely Washington cannot be better acquainted than Paris with the French people's needs or better acquainted than Bonn with the West German's requirements?!

In discussing the "test" which West Europe is now experiencing and the choice facing it, London's FINANCIAL TIMES writes: "The Europeans, and in particular the EEC countries, must decide whether they must support the United States in the interests of 'solidarity' or put their own interests first and follow an independent line." IE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS evidently has a different view of things, failing both to recognize the necessity of the choice facing West Europe and to dispute Uncle Sam's right to pass judgment and lay down the law for the Europeans. In that case there really is nothing to be gained from its pages not just for "Moscow's propagandists" who, it imagines, are rummaging in search of arguments "to emphasize the split in the West's ranks." Nor is there anything to be gained for those who are thinking about the defense of France's national interests.

As for Moscow, it needs not a split in the West's ranks but the preservation of peace in Europe; it needs the Old Continent to remain a continent of detente also under the conditions of an exacerbated international situation.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO KARAMANLIS

LD192124 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 19, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent the President of the Hellenic Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis a telegramme conveying to him congratulations and best wishes in connection with his election to the post.

In his response telegramme, president of the Hellenic Republic expressed his profound gratitude for congratulations and conveyed best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev, wishes of prosperity and progress to the Soviet people.

The telegrammes express the hope that the traditional friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Greece will develop in the interests of the peoples of both countries, detente, peace and international security.

REPORTAGE ON PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD VISIT TO USSR

Talks Begin

LD271853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1733 GMT 27 May 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Charikov and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and prime minister of the republic arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government. At Vnukovo Airport the eminent guest was warmly met by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin and other Soviet leaders.

Today Soviet-Yemeni talks began. They are taking place in a warm and comradely atmosphere. An exchange of opinions took place on questions of the state of and further development of friendly Soviet-South Yemen relations. The leaders of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen are also reviewing topical international problems.

Also today Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the Kremlin presented 'Ali Nasir Muhammad with the Order of Friendship Among Peoples. While presenting the award Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave a high assessment of the services of Comrade Muhammad in the struggle for the cause of national liberation, for peace, social progress and also of his efforts in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries.

Meets With Brezhnev, Kosygin

LD271904 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 27, TASS--Negotiations opened in the Kremlin today between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, and Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his party.

The negotiations are held in a warm and comradely atmosphere. An exchange of opinions was held on questions of the state and further development of friendly Soviet-South Yemeni relations. The leaders of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen expressed confidence that these relations will go on strengthening and expanding on the firm foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

In discussing topical international problems, the sides paid a particular attention to the Middle East situation. It was emphasized that the continuing attempts of the parties to the anti-Arab Camp David collusion to make the Arabs agree to separate deals with Israel serve only the interests of the aggressor and prevent attainment of a comprehensive fair and durable peace settlement in the Middle East.

Leonid Brezhnev and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emphasized the need of a political settlement of the situation that arose around Afghanistan. It should reliably guarantee full termination and non-resumption of any forms of interference from outside, directed against the government and the people of Afghanistan. The participants in the negotiations resolutely denounced military provocations against Iran, political and economic pressure upon it from the United States and some of its allies.

The aggressive course of the United States which seeks to strengthen its military strategic positions in the Near and Middle East was denounced. The sides pointed out that the build-up of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean creates a threat to security and independence of many countries, prevents the Indian Ocean from being turned into a peace zone.

Both sides hold the unanimous opinion that in international affairs it is necessary to continue carrying out the course of detente, of restraining the arms race, eliminating seats of war danger, the course of consolidating peace, freedom and independence of people.

27 May Dinner; Brezhnev Speech

LD272120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government gave a dinner today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The dinner was also attended by South Yemeni state officials accompanying Muhammad. On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Tikhonov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees and other officials.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a speech at the dinner. He said:

Esteemed comrade, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, dear friends,

I am heartily glad to welcome you to Moscow. Meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen always give a good stimulus to the further development of friendship and cooperation between our countries; our present meeting also takes place under this sign. Together with you we are sincerely glad that within a historically short period, a little more than a decade, Democratic Yemen has liberated itself from the domination of imperialism and internal reaction. We feel solidarity with the working people of your country who today are carrying out deep social and economic transformations under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party and are directing their efforts toward liberating themselves from the grip of age-old backwardness. In this respect the Soviet Union, as previously, is giving you all possible support. Our cooperation, strengthened by the treaty of friendship, is not directed against other countries, either neighboring or distant, and does not threaten interference in their domestic affairs. Let no one entertain any doubts on this account. In the Near or Middle East or in other regions of the world, the Soviet Union is not pursuing selfish aims and is not seeking advantages for itself at the expense of others.

Our policy is honest and principled. We are for peace, for all disputes between states being solved by peaceful means, without blackmail and threats. If the situation in the world has now become considerably more complicated then the primary reason for that is the militarist course of the United States.

As a justification for their feverish arms buildup and sabre-rattling in the different parts of the world and their shameless arm-twisting of the governments of tens of states the people in Washington now point to the military assistance given by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan to rebuff the external incursion hostile to the Afghan revolution.

This reference is naturally hypocritical since neither Afghanistan nor those who came to its aid attacked anyone, threatened anyone or do threaten anyone.

You, dear friends, Comrade Brezhnev said, know well the imperialists' habits. Ethiopia attacked no one and disturbed no one, when external forces fell upon it, incited and encouraged by the West, which wanted to put an end to the Ethiopian revolution. Angola also attacked no one; bands of counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries armed and equipped by the NATO countries and their henchmen with the aim of routing the Angolan revolution attacked it. In both cases the sudden attacks by reaction were fought off by the revolutionary peoples, who were provided with internationalist, fraternal aid by the forces of peace and progress.

Now the imperialists and their henchmen have decided to play their sinister game in relation to Afghanistan, a neighboring country for us, with which the Soviet Union is linked by a treaty of friendship good neighborliness and cooperation. Naturally, Comrade Brezhnev stressed; we could not remain deaf to the request for help from Afghanistan, all the more so since the actions of the enemies of the Afghan revolution also concealed a threat to the security of our southern border. To those who now, even with the most honest motives, call for an end to the Soviet military assistance to Afghanistan we say: First of all there is a need to see that the reasons which made this aid necessary are removed. A political settlement is fully possible. Its core is a guaranteed end to military incursions into Afghanistan by the forces of counter-revolution for the territories of neighbouring states.

Very recently the Government of Afghanistan brought out a concrete programme for a political settlement. These are solid proposals, they are calculated to produce a serious response and businesslike talks. Now it is the turn of Afghanistan's neighbors and primarily Pakistan.

The Soviet Union agrees with the proposals of the Afghan Government and supports them. Within the context of the proposed settlement and with the appropriate international guarantees of the cessation and nonrenewal of all forms of interference from outside the question could also be decided of the dates for the start of withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghan territory and on further steps in this direction--decided, of course, in agreement with the Afghan Government.

The imperialists' intrigues have also made the situation in the Near East more complicated. Washington counted on using As-Sadat's treachery and the path of separate deals to split the Arab countries and to secure the long-term interests of the United States and Israel in the Near East. Now this Camp David policy is clearly entering an impasse. The United States is going over to an open assertion of its military presence in this region and the surrounding areas of Asia and Africa. Invented pretexts have been found to send there major naval and air forces, and a network of U.S. military bases is being feverishly created. Their main purpose is to keep the Arabs at gunpoint and to have a free hand with their natural wealth.

And Israel in the meantime is becoming ever more brazen in its actions in suppressing the rights of the Palestinian people and in its acts of aggression in Lebanon. All this is increasingly heating up the situation and is creating a serious threat to the security of the peoples of the Near East and contiguous countries.

The question arises: Is it not time to put an end to the prolonged fuss of the anti-Arab policy of separate deals, is it not time to return the matter of a Near East settlement to the only correct course--to the path of collective efforts of all interested sides, including, of course, the Palestine Liberation Organization? How events will develop depends on the answers to these questions.

In these conditions, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said, of especial importance is the political struggle which is being waged by the states of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and all Arab patriots, all who are seriously interested in a firm and just peace in the Near East and who really respect the rights of the peoples.

We highly evaluate the contribution which is made to this struggle by the Democratic Yemen and its political vanguard, the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Comrade Brezhnev proposed a toast to the health of Comrade Muhammad and the other South Yemen leaders, to the friendship between the peoples of our countries, to a just and firm peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

A speech in reply was made by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The speeches by Comrades Brezhnev and Muhammad were listened to with great attention and were frequently interrupted by prolonged applause. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Speech

ID272200 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1902 GMT 27 May 80

[Speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium of the PDRY and chairman of the Council of Ministers at a 27 May Kremlin dinner given in his honor by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev

Esteemed Soviet leaders

On behalf of our delegation, with a feeling of friendship and cordiality I would like to express our profound gratitude for the warm reception given us and for the friendship and warmth which we felt immediately we set foot on the soil of the capital of the great Soviet country.

We greatly appreciate the important provisions contained in the speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which reflect the firm and principled position of the Soviet Union on the questions of the just struggle in the world for freedom, progress, friendship and peace.

It gives us satisfaction that the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev vividly express the feelings of friendship and love which we cherish in our hearts in Democratic Yemen, feelings of the joint struggle against world imperialism, particularly that of America and its accomplices, and for peace and social progress.

We fully share the sentiments contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's remarkable speech at this festive dinner.

We wish to point out in particular that we shall continue to proceed along the path of the noble and lofty goals of the agreement on friendship and cooperation signed between our countries last October.

I consider it necessary to say that each time that leaders of our country visit the cradle of socialism or that Soviet leaders visit Democratic Yemen, we strengthen and expand the firm bases of friendship and cooperation existing between our countries and parties. We believe profoundly that during the present visit we will strengthen the bridge of friendship and cooperation which links the Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union. Acting in accordance with the wills of our peoples, we are fully determined to further strengthen this bridge, in so far as it serves the interests of our peoples and aids the cause of strengthening international peace.

Comrade Brezhnev!

More than 6 decades have passed since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the creation of the world's first socialist state, the great Soviet Union. In that short space of time the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU has steadfastly implemented the designs of the founders of scientific communism, and in a revolutionary manner it transformed the society of exploitation and national oppression into a highly developed and powerful socialist society in which relations of fraternity, equality and socialist democracy reign.

The epoch of the transition of mankind to socialism is inextricably linked with the victory of socialism in the homeland of the great Lenin. The Soviet Union played an important historical role in the routing of fascism and in the creation of the world socialist system. Our epoch is under the direct influence of the flame lit by the great revolution of your people, the high ideals of which aroused the peoples of the world.

Across our world the banners of the struggle for liberation, social progress, democracy, peace and socialism have been unfurled. In international life, the fact that the strengthening of peace, stability and universal security and the struggle to avert a devastating world war rely upon the increased role and might of the Soviet Union, its capacity to curb world imperialism and its policy hostile to peace and for the liberation of the peoples and their right to social progress, has become an undisputed truth.

Permit me, dear Soviet comrades and friends, to note particularly the outstanding role of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, to greet the peoples of the Soviet Union, and to express my high opinion of the successes in the economic cultural, scientific and social fields which they have achieved on the path of reaching the highest stage of developed socialism. We are profoundly convinced that the society of developed socialism which now exists in the Soviet Union will in future bring even greater prosperity and happiness to Soviet citizens and will, together with the other countries of the socialist community and their powerful parties, play an effective role in the development of the worldwide revolutionary process.

With a feeling of profound satisfaction Democratic Yemen assesses the Soviet Union's policy directed at strengthening stability and the international security of all peoples. Our country wholly supports your efforts in deepening international detente in political and military spheres. We also highly value the measures you have undertaken to reduce troops on GDR territory. We see this measure as an important contribution by the Soviet Union to the triumph of the cause of international detente and maintenance of peace in Europe. At the same time we are seeing an extremely dangerous movement in the other direction. The United States has started implementing a program for deploying hundreds of improved missiles on the territory of West Europe. In our view this faces mankind with the threat of complete annihilation. Moreover, this shows very patently that American imperialism is whipping up tension and the cold war, and is coming out against peace, stability and international detente.

The situation in the Near East remains a source of tension and a threat to peace and stability in the region. The Camp David participants reckon that the signing of a "peace" treaty and the normalization of relations between the present Egyptian regime and the Zionist occupiers has led to the establishment of peace in the region. However, in fact peace was far from the thoughts of those who signed what is called the Camp David peace treaty. Peace can be achieved only on the basis of the complete and unconditional departure of the Israeli invaders from the occupied Arab territories, and by the complete and unconditional recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. Any other way will only prolong the darkness of occupation and will not make it possible to establish peace. At the same time, it will not deter the Arab peoples from continuing their just struggle for the return of the occupied lands.

In this connection we recall with thankfulness and deep gratitude the support and help which the Soviet Union gives to the struggle of our Arab peoples. And however much the imperialist and reactionary circles try to distort this role, the Arab peoples and their progressive and revolutionary forces assess at its truth worth the internationalist solidarity of the Soviet people with their just struggle, solidarity which will never be erased from their memory.

We are worried over the fate of peace and stability in the region of the Horn of Africa and the Persian Gulf and also by imperialism's attempts to act from positions of strength against the states of this region and by its actions in setting up "quick reaction forces" and military bases. Here it is important to stress that Democratic Yemen, which is part of this important region, rejects such logic of the United States and also rejects the policy of reactionary circles which try to depict matters as if it were the Soviet Union that is introducing tension and threatening peace and stability in the region.

Our country reaffirms its resolve to continue, jointly with other countries in the area, efforts directed toward eliminating aggressive military bases, so that in the relations between them there might reign lasting peace, stability and fruitful cooperation.

As supporters of liberation, national independence and social progress, we express our support for the revolutionary struggle being waged by the people of socialist Ethiopia for their economic and social rebirth. We look with feelings of fellowship and sympathy upon the revolution of the Iranian people, who are fighting a conspiracy by American imperialism and defending their national sovereignty and the socioeconomic progress of e Islamic Republic of Iran.

As for events in Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen has declared its support for the Afghan people's revolution which is directed against imperialism and reactionary interference. (?In this connection I should like to) give a high appraisal of the sincere internationalist aid rendered by the Soviet Union to the revolutionary regime in Afghanistan.

This was not interference. The imperialists try to represent it as such with the aim of discrediting the authority and prestige of the Soviet Union. This was legitimate international assistance, embodying the nobility of the Soviet Union's position in relation to the danger which threatened the people of Afghanistan, its young revolution, its fidelity to friendship and the principle of mutual solidarity.

We in the Democratic Yemen express support for and soldiarity with the people of socialist Cuba, who are the object of plots and provocations by American imperialism. The imperialists hope that their military provocations in the Caribbean will shake the Cuban people's belief in their socialist order and the leadership of their Communist Party. However, the wide rebuff given by millions of Cubans to the American provocations and support from other peace-loving forces has served as a resolute response to the provocations of American imperialism. Cuba is not alone and will not be left isolated on the field of battle. This is confirmed by the position of the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, and also by the position of other peace-loving forces and the forces of socialism throughout the world.

We highly evaluate the proposals contained in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states and express particular support for the proposals concerning the prevention of war in Europe and also for the activity aimed at strengthening universal peace, the weakening of international tension and the development of all-round peaceful cooperation between states.

Our comrade and friend Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

The working people of our country continue to apply their efforts to complete the tasks of the national-democratic revolution on the path of socialist orientation. On this path, which was chosen by our people by their own will, the working people have implemented important progressive achievements. The creation of a national economy, the defense of the independence of our homeland and raising the prosperity of our people are some of the very important tasks mapped out for us by the First Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

An important role in strengthening the international positions of our new regime and in implementing national aims is played by our foreign political activity.

Over recent years the relations of friendship between our countries have developed tangibly both in the field of party links and in the political, economic and cultural fields. I should like to give the the highest evaluation to the selfless aid rendered by the Soviet Union to our people in their struggle to defend national independence and attain new successes on the path of social progress. Guided by the treaty of friendship and cooperation linking our countries and peoples, the party, government and people of the PDRY will continue firmly and unswervingly to pursue a course of strengthening and deepening relations between our countries for the sake of the common interests of the peoples and of world peace.

Once again I thank you with all my heart for the warm reception and for your cordialty and hospitality.

Permit me to propose a toast to the health and happiness of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, to further successes of our fraternal parties--the Yemeni Socialist Party and the CPSU--to Yemeni-Soviet friendship and to Arab-Soviet friendship! May the banner of scientific socialism and of the principles of proletarian internationalism be unfurled victoriously for the benefit of the whole of mankind!

Friendship Award Presentation

LD272202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 May, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today in the Kremlin presented 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the South Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY, with the Order of Friendship Among Peoples. During the award ceremony Comrades Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Tikhonov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev and other officials were present in the hall. On the South Yemen side there were state officials accompanying 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Presenting the award, Leonid Brezhnev states:

It gives me great pleasure today to present the Order of Friendship Among Peoples to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the South Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY.

With this award, Comrade Muhammad, our homeland notes your great service in the struggle for the cause of national liberation, for peace and social progress, in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen.

We have sympathy and understanding for the efforts of our South Yemen friends, directed at strengthening the gains of the national democratic revolution and at ensuring the planned building, under the supervision of the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party, of a new society free from exploitation of man by man. We wish you success on that path from the bottom of our hearts.

We also share your striving--and for our part will do the utmost to promote--that fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue successfully to develop on the firm basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY. I heartily congratulate you, Comrade Muhammad, on your high award and wish you good health and happiness and further great success in your noble activity.

In a reply speech, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed profound thanks and gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Leonid Brezhnev personally, for the award.

This event, he said, embodies in particular the warm friendship of the Soviet and Yemeni peoples and symbolizes even broader prospects for all-round development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

It is with thanks and gratitude, said 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, that we felt the fruits of this friendship. It has been embodied in the international support by the Soviet people for our people in their struggle to maintain and consolidate their national liberation and to achieve social progress. The goals of our friendship are just and noble. This is friendship in the joint struggle against imperialism, primarily American, which is the chief opponent of friendship and cooperation between peoples.

OPENING OF FIRST SESSION OF IRANIAN ASSEMBLY NOTED

LD280758 Moscow TASS in English 0642 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 28, TASS--The first session of the new republican parliament of the country--Assembly of the Islamic Council has opened in Tehran.

The members of parliament will be sworn in at the meeting.

PRAVDA CITES SAUDI JOURNAL ON ISRAELI PLAN TO ABDUCT QOTBZADEH

LD271521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 80 p 5

[TASS 24 May roundup: "Concerning Events in Iran"]

[Excerpt] Kuwait--The Saudi journal AL-YAMAMAH has reported that Israeli intelligence was planning to seize the aircraft on which Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh intended to travel to Lebaonon on an official visit. Citing the Lebanese security service, the journal indicates that the plan was to intercept the aircraft carrying the Iranian minister in Lebanese airspace. Israel would then have tried to "exchange" Qotbzadeh for the American spy hostages. Under these conditions the Lebanese security service recommended Qotbzadeh not travel to Lebanon by aircraft.

REUTER CITED ON GENERAL OVEYSI PLOT TO OUST IRAN REGIME

LD280849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 80 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline:"Plot Uncovered"]

[Text] London, 23 May--REUTER reports that a plot has been uncovered in Iran against the existing regime in the country. A statement published by the Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff says that a group of counterrevolutionaries headed by General Oveysi, former head of the Tehran Military Administration, appealed to the army to act against the country's leadership, seize the radio station and arrest prominent representatives of the clergy. This appeal was directed at army units stationed in west Iran.

The Joint Staff statement notes that world imperialism does not realize who it is gambling on. General Oveysi's hands are stained with the blood of thousands of innocent Iranians. It was on his orders that a peaceful demonstration was fired on in 1978.

SOVIET PROFESSOR LAUDS 1921 SOVIET-IRANIAN TREATY

NC241402 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 24 May 80

[Talk by Professor Bandarevski: "The First Agreement Based on Equal Rights"]

[Excerpts] The 1921 treaty was the first agreement based on equal rights that Iran exchanged with a large country after years of capitulation. This treaty was of great importance to Iran, and it led to an intensification in the Iranian nation's struggle against imperialist supremacy, especially British imperialism.

The establishment of friendly bilateral relations as well as the active support that Soviet diplomacy extended to Iran gave Iran the chance to put its relations with its eastern neighbors in order.

All these facts show that the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty is of great importance for both nations and for the ideal of peace and independence of nations in the East. Therefore, attempts by some political officials and press organs to place this treaty on the same level as the subjugating 1959 U.S.-Iranian treaty are irreverent and abusive, particularly since we are very well aware that the 1959 U.S.-Iranian treaty was a means for turning your country into a bloody SAVAK prison and for strengthening the shah's dictatorship, which turned Iran into a military bridgehead for the imperialists in the Near and Middle East.

Soviet social circles attach great importance to the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty, which laid a firm basis for friendship between both nations. The 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Iranian relations was observed in our country as an auspicious event.

LEBEDEVA ON IRANIANS' SOLIDARITY WITH AMERICAN BLACKS

NC232153 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 23 May 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: It has been announced in Iran that today will be a day of solidarity with the blacks of America who are struggling for their rights. Our commentator Vera Lebedeva writes: The solidarity shown by the Iranian workers with the oppressed in America, and especially with the blacks, is extremely natural and timely. Through bitter experience the Iranian people have become very well acquainted with American methods of crushing those who struggle for freedom and democracy. Solidarity with the blacks of America shows the high level of understanding of the revolutionary masses of Iran who consider the improvement in the living conditions of their country's oppressed and of the oppressed in other countries as equally important.

Once again we are witnessing how American imperialism plays the role of the crusher of nations' freedoms, both at home and abroad. In the not very distant past the United States of America supported the shah's regime in Iran, the bloody dictatorship in Nicaragua, and the atrocious Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea. Now it is supporting the fascist gang in Chile and encouraging the crushing of popular demonstrations in El Salvador and South Korea.

American imperialits arm and train mercenary groups which are sent to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. These mercenaries are those who cruelly torture the Afghan civilians and destroy the harvests and homes of the farmers. But the patience of nations living under the yoke of imperialism has its limits. Iran's revolution, the downfall of some regimes which enjoyed American support, and the revolt by the blacks of America--an incident which has received the support of all progressive humanity, including revolutionary Iran--is proof of this.

RESIGNATION OF ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER WEIZMAN EXAMINED

LD271703 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Beirut, May 27, TASS--The scandal linked with the resignation of Defence Minister Weizman is continuing in Israel. The general who found himself at a loose end accused the Begin government that it is "marking time" in "strengthening peace" with Egypt, thereby undermining "the national interests" of Israel. In political circles of Beirut it is noted that the unexpected "insight" of the former minister rather looks like a bluff. Weizman who has long become known as a "hawk" shares all Begin extremist views. Their views diverged only in questions of tactics. The general believes that the main direction in Israel's policy are such relations with Egypt within the framework of a separate peace that would rule out any possibility for Cairo to escape from the American-Israeli wardship.

Therefore, Weizman and the words are ascribed to him that he sees Arabs through the slot of the machinegun sight--deems it possible to make to As-Sadat some insignificant concessions sought by him in propaganda purposes. Begin is firmly confident that As-Sadat has already been "hooked" and there is no going away for him, which makes unnecessary handouts to Cairo in the question of the notorious "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians.

Weizman fears that such a stand can only lead to Israel's further isolation internationally and of the Begin cabinet--internally. Therefore, the former defence minister, as earlier his colleague Minister Dayan, decided to leave the sinking ship in good time....

It is however obvious that for the Arab people of Palestine it does not matter at all who sits in Tel Aviv in the chair of the prime minister. Neither the Begin "autonomy" project nor "plans" of solution of this problem elaborated in the oppositional Labour Party of Israel by any means meet the national aspirations of the Palestinians and are turned down by them. Without their participation, settlement of the Palestinian problem, as is now admitted by the sober-minded politicians even in Cairo and Tel Aviv, is impossible and consequently, the crisis in the Israeli ruling top lineup will be taking on point. [as received]

AS-SADAT EXPECTED TO REOPEN TALKS WITH ISRAEL

LD241955 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 24, TASS--Egyptian Vice-President Mubarak is on a visit in the capital of the United States. He met with U.S. president J. Carter and Secretary of State E. Muskie. A White House spokesman made a cliche statement on a "positive and useful" character of these meetings, but refused to speak in greater detail on the contents of the talks held. It is only known that they concerned the problem of resumption of the separate Cairo-Tel Aviv contacts on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy."

Political observers in Washington believe that Mubarak arrived in Washington to "complain" about the behaviour of Egypt's latter-day ally--Israel. It is known that the "administrative autonomy" projects for the population of the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza Sector drawn up in Cairo and Tel Aviv have been rejected by the Palestinians, as they by no means accord with their national aspirations. Nevertheless, As-Sadat had been for almost a year participating in the fruitless talking-shop and only on the eve of May 26, the dealine set by the Camp David agreements, he broke them off in a melodramatic gesture, by accusing Israel of "intransigence."

The pretext for this "melodramatic" gesture was the decision of the Israeli Knesset to annex Jerusalem's Arab part. Although As-Sadat knew about this Israeli stand even before his visit to occupied Jerusalem in 1977, nevertheless it is precisely now that he decided to strike the posture of a hurt man and sent Mubarak to Washington to solicit support from the "patron" of the Camp David deal, President J. Carter. It is pointed out here, however, that on the eve of presidential elections, the White House will not deviate from its traditional pro-Israeli stance, of which Tel Aviv is hundred per cent sure. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper Washington POST timed to Muarak's visit to Washington, Begin again cynically and categorically stressed that Israel's stand on Jerusalem's Arab part remains invariable.

Cairo's manoeuvres are assessed in the Arab circles as a fresh attempt of the Egyptian regime at rescuing the vestiges of its prestige in the eyes of the Arabs and break out of the tight isolation, to which his policy of treachery and defeatism has doomed him in the Arab and Moslem world. It is not fortuitous that As-Sadat considered it timely to demonstrate his "adherence" to the general Arab interests on the eve of the opening in Islamabad of the scheduled session of the Organisation Islamic Conference.

This manoeuvre has, however, failed as the session adopted a resolution stressing the determination of the participating countries to break off relations with any state, which will recognise Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. It is known that Egypt's first ambassador, Murtada, presented his credentials to President Navon precisely in Jerusalem.

Both official and journalistic circles in Washington are unanimous that As-Sadat will return to the talks. In a recent message to his Egyptian "friend," Begin expressed the wish to resume contacts, but stressed that Israel is rejecting the idea of an independent Palestinian state and any form of "self-determination" for the Palestinians and will keep its hold of Jerusalem as Israel's "united and indivisible" capital. This means that any "progress" at the talks can be achieved only at the price of fresh concessions by Cairo.

Washington has decided to sugar the American-Israeli bitter pill offered to Mubarak. It has been announced here that Egypt will be urgently supplied with 40 "F-16" many purpose fighter aircraft. 30 of the aircraft will be earmarked from those, which were previously to be turned over the U.S. Air Force. Thus, the USA is instigating "the flexible" Egyptian regime by means of carrot and stick in the direction suiting American interests.

REPORTS ON SOVIET DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SYRIA

LD241944 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0713 GMT 24 May 80

[Text] Damascus, 24 May--A delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet led by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] on an official visit from 16 to 23 May at the invitation of the People's Council (parliament) of the SAR. During the meetings between the delegation and Syrian officials the sides exchanged opinions on a wide range of questions of mutual interest. They stressed the firmness of the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet informed the leaders of the SAR People's Council of the work of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty. The Syrian parliamentarians gave a high assessment to the results of the conference, including the firm position of its participants in support of the just cause of the Arabs.

The Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians confirmed the firm desire of the Soviet Union and Syria to struggle for an all-embracing settlement to the conflict in the Near East on the basis of a full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the eastern sector of Jerusalem, and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state.

They resolutely condemned the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, concluded with the active participation of the United States, as an act directed against the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the fundamental interests of all Arab countries and peoples.

The Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians also resolutely condemned the course of the leading circles of the United States and certain other NATO countries aimed at subverting the process of the relaxation of international tension, at interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and at encroaching upon their independence and sovereignty. They stressed that the hullabaloo kicked up around the events in Iran and Afghanistan serves only as a pretext for attempts to implement the plans to strengthen the political and military-strategic positions of the imperialists circles in the region of the Near and Middle East, and to drive a wedge between the Arab and Muslim peoples and their true friends, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

IZVESTIYA SURVEYS CURRENT STATE OF SOWING CAMPAIGN

LD271511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 80 Morning Edition p 1

[S. Fedorov 'Agricultural Review': "Spring Hurries Farmers Along"]

[Text] The calendar shows that we are in the last 10 days of spring. At this period much is taking place on the country's vast expanses of farmland. They are still sowing in the east and the north, but in the south and in the Central Asian republics machine operators are already out with their combine harvesters--the winter barley is ripe and the wheat will be very soon. The first carloads of early vegetables have been dispatched to industrial centers by the farmers of Azerbaijan, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan and the southern oblasts of Kazakhstan. The first cutting of alfalfa has been made in the Lower Volga Region, in the irrigated lands of Kamlykia. On the cotton, sugar beet and sunflower plantations they have begun tending the sowings and the creation of the requisite crop density is under way. In short, the farming process is accelerating despite the vagaries of the weather.

Good rainfall occurred in many parts of the country in May and moisture reserves in the top meter of soil are now higher than usual almost everywhere. It is not warm in the European territory. Nevertheless, stem extension in winter grains has begun throughout the sown area and these crops are already beginning to form ears in the southern Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus. USSR Ministry of Agriculture experts think that the delay in the development of the sowings, caused by the late spring, has been reduced somewhat as a result of the warm days in the first 10 days of May, and that it is close to normal in the more northerly oblasts. Early spring crops are also coming on well in most rayons.

One of the main tasks now is to finish sowing. Spring has left less than 2 weeks in which to do so. But there is still a lot of sowing to be done. Some 35.7 million hectares remain to be sown to grain and leguminous crops alone. The drop in temperature and the rain in recent days have made sowing difficult for the farmers of the Central, Northwest and Volga-Vyatsk economic regions and of East Siberia. Whereas 19 million hectares of spring crops were sown in the second week of May in the RSFSR, only 17.2 million hectares were sown in the third week.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that as of Monday, 19 May 94.6 million hectares of spring crops had been sown--65 percent of the total area alloted to them. Some 61.2 million hectares of grain and leguminous crops had been sown. Sugar beet, cotton and sunflower sowing is virtually complete. Some 1.7 million hectares of potatoes and 863,000 hectares of vegetables have been sown--53 and 68 percent respectively of the total area alloted to them. Almost 30 million hectares of spring crops were sown last week--just over 2 million hectares more than in the previous week.

Some 52.7 million hectares (61 percent) of spring crops have been sown in the RSFSR. Many farms in the North Caucasus, Volga and Central-Chernozem regions are nearing the completion of sowing.

Making maximum use of every hour of fine weather, Ukrainian workers are stepping up the pace of spring fieldwork. Some 16.9 million hectares of spring crops--93 percent of the plan--have been sown on the republic's farms, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises. Voroshilovgradskaya, Zaprozhskaya and Odesskaya oblasts have finished sowing spring crops. [paragraph continues]

The seed drills have left the grain corn plantations on farms in Voroshilovgradskaya, Zakarpatskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Nirovogradskaya, Kikolayevskaya, Poltavskaya, Rovenskaya, Sumskaya and several other oblasts. Some 314,000 hectares more grain corn has been sown in the republic than by the same date last year. The sowing of fiber flax and rice is virtually complete. Potato and vegetable sowing is drawing to a close.

The sowing of cereal crops is largely complete in the European part of the Soviet Union (excluding the Non-Chernozem Zone). And although it was done 2-3 weeks later than usual (in the south), since the seeds were bedded in well-prepared and well-warmed earth the delay in the development of the sowings is negligible. Work there has now shifted to the corn plantations and they are now sowing late crops--buckwheat and millet.

Local soviet and economic organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders must see to it that all measures laid down in connection with the production of grain corn are carried out. Unfortunately, not everywhere are these measures being carried out and this could lead to a shortage of the feed grain important to the livestock raising sector.

The farms of Siberia and Northern Kazakhstan began mass harvesting last week. The weather there favored the farmers. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Altayskiy Kray and the West Siberian oblasts have sown almost one-fourth of the spring crops sowing area, while more than 8 million hectares have been sown in the virgin lands of north Kazakhstan.

Mass utilization of wide-span units and twinned seed drills on sugar beet plantations and extensive waterproofing of corn seeds (treating them with a special solution) have made it possible to accelerate sowing and do not have to wait in many cases for the soil to warm up.

The cool weather in a number of parts of the country is helping weeds to grow, so it is now particularly important to combat this. For this purpose it is important to use every available means: herbicides, machines for the interrow cultivation of plantations, and aircraft.

The capricious spring is hurrying farmers along. Creating the necessary prerequisites for fulfilling the plans and high pledges of the final year of the 5-year plan means finishing sowing within the optimal deadlines, promptly organizing the tending of sowings and utilizing the best time for fodder procurement. It is to this that rural workers have now geared all their operations.

Pazhitnev Report

LD280903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 80 p 1

[A. Pazhitnev report under the rubric "Harvest Vigil: Agricultural Review": "Spring Dictates the Pace"]

[Text] The southern rayons of Uzbekistan have begun reaping, but many Siberian farms are only just starting sowing, and sowing work is in full swing on the steppes of north Kazakhstan. Just how diverse the spectrum of the country's spring fields is can be imagined from these facts. All the main jobs can be seen in May. [paragraph continues]

Crops are being tended in the Stavropol region, the Kuban and the Transcaucasus. In the Ukraine the last areas of the spring field are being sown with groat crops, sugar beet, corn and vegetables. Grain crops, flax, potatoes and fodder crops are being sown in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia and the Baltic area. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, by 19 May kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown spring crops on 94.6 million hectares--almost two-thirds of the area allocated to them. Grain and pulse crops occupied 61.2 million hectares--62 percent of the planned area. Sowing of sugar beet and sunflower is being completed; they occupy 3.7 million hectares and 4.3 million hectares respectively.

The main front of the sowing work has moved to eastern regions, which are a major grainfield for our country. More than 49 million hectares have been set aside for spring grain crops alone on farms in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan.

Sowing is in full swing in the fields of Altayskiy Kray and Orenburgskaya, Omskaya, Novosibirskaya and a number of other oblasts. The grain growers have adopted high pledges. Thus Orenburgskaya Oblast's farmers have decided to sell 3.85 million tons of grain to the state in the concluding year of the 5-year plan. In an attempt to lay a firm foundation for the next harvest, 4 million hectares have been sown with grain crops there in the shortest time--much more than had been sown by the end of the second 10 days of May last year. Altayskiy Kray's farmers have sown more than 1.2 million hectares with grain crops--28 percent of the planned area. The pace of sowing is considerably higher than last year on farms in Omskaya Oblast.

Success is being ensured above all by the skillful use of equipment. Most kolkhozes and sovkhozes are using progressive methods of work organization. As a rule, vehicles are put together in sowing complexes, which improves the collaboration among all components of the field conveyer, simplifies servicing and makes it more efficient, and makes it possible to achieve high labor productivity. About 3,000 such complexes are working in the fields of Altayskiy Kray and Orenburgskaya Oblast, for instance. Shock detachments of powerful "Kirov" tractors have been created in many rayons of Omskaya Oblast, and this has appreciably increased the vehicles' output.

Wherever high output by every unit has been ensured, all agrotechnical operations are performed in a smooth flow, with no gap between soil preparation and seed sowing. "Each field in a day" is the principle on which the grain growers of the Kirov Kolkhoz in Omskaya Oblast's Poltavskiy Rayon, the Uritskiy Kolkhoz in Novosibirskaya Oblast's Suzunskiy Rayon and many other farms have been working since the first hours of the sowing campaign.

A policy of making efficient use of equipment has also been adopted by the farmers of north Kazakhstan. A huge area--about 16 million hectares--must be sown with grain crops there in 10 days. By 19 May seeds had been planted on 4.8 million hectares. Like their neighbors the Siberians, Kazakhstan's virgin land farmers are making wide use of sowing complexes. More than 750 have been created in Kustanayskaya Oblast alone. The links forming the complexes are headed by the most experienced machine operators. Thanks to well-organized servicing--technical, consumer and ideological--most crews are overfulfilling the shift norms by 50-100 percent.

V. Perkov's link from the Nekrasov Sovkhoz, Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon, has achieved high results. Using four K-701 tractors, the machine operators sow 380-400 hectares with grain crops each day.

The loading of seed drills has been a "bottleneck" in past years. Now the farmers of Kustanayskaya Oblast have fitted old ZIL-130 trucks with worn feeders and have used reassigned [spisannyye] combines to make storage hoppers. The innovation helps to prevent grain losses and to save time.

The virgin land farmers are also using other measures to increase vehicles' productivity. As a rule, wide-cut units are being used in soil cultivation and sowing. And to keep within the optimum deadlines, certain farmers in Tselinogradskaya Oblast's Marinovyy Rayon and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast's Sovetskiy Rayon, where the field work has been delayed by rain, are also sowing at nighttime. The vehicles have been fitted with extra headlights and pilot lights. The most experienced machine operators are working the most difficult shift--the night shift.

But unfortunately not all farms have ensured the skillful use of equipment and a high work rate. Dozens of vehicles have been standing idle since the beginning of the sowing campaign in Kiyminskiy Rayon, Turgayskaya Oblast. About 100 sowing units were not ready there by mid-May. It has to be said that a number of Siberian farms have also permitted serious shortcomings. Thus Sherbakulsiy and Odesskiy rayons in Omskaya Oblast have failed to organize the collaboration among elements of the sowing complex rationally and have not succeeded in preparing the soil, which is appreciably retarding the pace of sowing. Last year, because of poor work by equipment, Chistoozernyy Rayon, Novosibirskaya Oblast, did not have time to harvest about 10,000 hectares of wheat and let it disappear under the snow. This spring too some machines have been in a state of disrepair. Repairs have also been delayed in Zdvinskiy Rayon; by the start of the sowing campaign 400 k-700 tractors had still not been prepared in the oblast.

Highly productive work by equipment depends largely on the level of spare parts supplies. Attempts were made to create before the spring a working stock of assemblies and parts on farms. This is especially important for steppe areas, with their great distances--you do not have to travel tens of even hundreds of kilometers for each part. However, disturbing signals are coming in from certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Tselinogradskaya Oblast; there is a shortage of transmissions and radiators for the K-700 tractors and of spare tracks for the "Kazakhstans." At the same time all these are, as a rule, available at specialized enterprises of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The late spring, which has compressed sowing times to the limit, is seriously testing grain growers. There has been a cold snap and rain in many of the country's regions. It is only precise work organization, the skillful maneuvering of equipment and the utilization of leading workers' experience that have helped secure success. Despite the complex conditions, the pace of sowing has increased. Some 30 million hectares of spring crop seeds were planted during the week. This the highest increase since the start of the spring sowing campaign.

Rural working people's most important task is to complete the sowing in the next few days. This will create reliable preconditions for the big harvest farmers have promised to obtain in the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

RSFSR CSA ISSUES SPRING SOWING REPORT

LD272026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration today issued a report on the progress of spring fieldwork on collective and state farms. By the beginning of this week spring crops had been sown on a total of more than 66 million hectares, and the sowing plan fulfilled by 79 percent. The sowing of corn for grain crops has been successfully completed. Sowing on beet plantations is being finished on the final hectares while mass sowing of buckwheat and millet is still in progress. Work on the grain crops fields has progressed considerably during the past week. Machine operators of Orenburgskaya Oblast, the RSFSR's largest granary, have been sowing spring grain crops at top speed. The sowing campaign on the grain crops fields is being continued in the Non-Chernozem Zone and beyond the Urals. Rice growers are also nearing completion of their work.

RSFSR AGRONOMIST ON FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD241920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 May 80

[Summary] (Y.P. Kovyryalov), meritorious agronomist of the RSFSR, comments on fodder procurement:

With every year the acreage under irrigation in arid parts of the country is being enlarged, in particular in the Ukraine, the Volga Region and in Northern Caucasus. Currently the 10 percent of reclaimed land provides around 30 percent of all crop production.

In the conditions of the current year the intensive utilization of irrigated land for the production of fodder is of particular importance. At farms in the Russian Federation it is envisaged to produce one-third more fodder than last season precisely on this account. To achieve this, every hectare under irrigation must yield no less than 60 quintals of fodder units, which is no easy task. However, given the correct organization of irrigated land cultivation even in the conditions of the semidesert trans-Volga Region stable fodder production can be ensured. For instance, at sovkhozes in Nikolayevskiy Rayon of Volgogradskaya Oblast land under irrigation constitutes 10 percent of all land, and produces 70 percent of sileage and haylage, and fully meets animal farming needs in hay and green fodder. There are special fodder-growing and mechanized teams which are allocated land machinery. Remuneration is determined by the final results of work--the quantity and quality of procured fodder.

A major reserve in increasing hay production is increasing the yields of coastal salt lakes in the Volga Region and in Kazakhstan.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON KAZAKHSTAN SOWING CAMPAIGN

LD271035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 1

[Special correspondents V. Vorobyev and Ye. Zaytsev report: "On a Virgin-Land Scale"]

[Excerpts] Sowing has begun on the Kazakhstan virgin land. The grain growers of Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Turgayskaya, and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts have to sow grain seeds over almost 14 million hectares within tight schedules and to a high standard. Last year a record harvest was grown in Kazakhstan. The virgin-landers have mapped out lofty heights this year too. They have decided to sell over 10 million tons of grain.

"Shock work rates coupled with high work quality are the characteristic feature of this spring's toil," N. Morozov, first secretary of the Tselinogradskiy Obkom, noted. "Party and party and Komsomol groups have been created, in all sowing complexes working in the oblast. They have become the nucleus rallying the collective for shock work. Of the 2.8 million hectares on which grain crops will grow, 2.3 million have been earmarked for wheat."

The other oblasts of north Kazakhstan are also carrying out the sowing work rapidly. Thus, for instance, the majority of units in Kokchetavskaya Oblast are working in two shifts.

In Turkay, which has an acute shortage of machine operators, the experience of V. Butym's team from the Turgay Sovkhoz Technical College which for several years now has been working only on "Kirovets" tractors and highly productive trailer equipment, has been widely disseminated. Over 100 such complexes are now carrying out the sowing on the oblast's fields.

In Kustanayskaya Oblast the nonregulated system for paying machine operators is being extensively introduced, which enhances their interests in the end results of their labor.

The sowing tempo in the majority of regions of north Kazakhstan is higher than in past years. However, equipment stoppages and flaws in work sometimes occur. For instance, as a result of poor-quality repair some machines went out of commission in Tselinogradskaya Oblast's Kurgaldzhinskiy Rayon. Some 14 tractors in Kokchetavskaya Oblast's Enbekshilderskiy Rayon are not taking part in the work because of the lack of spare parts. Consumer services workers rarely visit the field camps of a number of virgin-land farms. Showers are not installed everywhere at the camps and sometimes the machine oerators have nowhere to wash after the working day. The party committees and soviet and economic organs must do everything to create the necessary conditions for the virgin land workers.

North Kazakhstan is the country's largest producer of high-quality grain. Every year it accounts for up to 80 percent and more of all-union durum wheat procurements. In the concluding year of the 5-year plan the virgin land workers are struggling to scale new heights and pour more good-quality grain into the motherland's granaries.

BASHKIR ASSR AGRICULTURE MINISTRY CRITICIZED

LD271027 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 1980 carries on page 1-2 a 1,700-word article entitled "From the Ministry to Team; the Harvest Vigil: Striving for a High End Result" by PRAVDA correspondent A. Petrushov criticizing the Baskhir ASSR Ministry of Agriculture for "appearing at times aloof from production workers' concerns" and being excessively concerned with paperwork, as a result of which "skilled specialists" are frequently prevented from giving farmers urgently-needed practical assistance. The author says, agronomists learned of a new seed treatment technique from the press rather than from the ministry. The authors cites the underfulfilment of the 1979 plan for the introduction of innovations, poor conditions between the ministry's various departments and their poor response to the draft plan for the introduction of progressive techniques and methods of labor organization in field-crop cultivation and livestock raisong in the 11th 5-Year Plan as evidence of a general lack of dynamism and initiative. The author calls on party and soviet oragns to show great vigor to ensure closer ties between the ministry and production workers.

SOYUZ-36 DOCKS WITH SALYUT-6 COMPLEX

LD272348 Moscow TASS in English 2340 GMT 27 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--The spaceship Soyuz-36 was linked up on May 27 at 22 hours 56 minutes Moscow time with the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-35.

After the tightness of the docking unit was checked, the crew consisting of ship's commander, Pilot **Cosmonaut** of the USSR Valeriy Kubasov and Cosmonaut-Researcher citizen of the Hungarian People's Republic Bertalan Farkas went onboard the station Salyut-6.

The international crew--Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Kubasov and Farkas now work on board the manned research complex Salyut-6--Soyoz-35--Soyuz-36 in near-earth space.

The scientific programme of the international crew worked out jointly by scientists of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic is planned for seven days.

Under the programme of exploration of environment and natural resources, the cosmonauts are to fulfil observations and to photograph the earth's surface in the interests of science and different branches of the national economy, including agriculture and forestry. Medico-biological research and experiments in whose preparations Hungarian specialists took part hold an important place in the programme of the work of the international crew.

The international crew will also continue research and experiments that were started during the flights of cosmonauts from socialist countries onboard the station Salyut-6.

After concluding the work planned, Cosmonauts Kubasov and Farkas will return to the ground in the ship Soyuz-35 that brought Cosmonauts Popov and Ryumin to the station on April 10.

All the members of the international crew feel well. The onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-35-Soyuz-36 are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Popov, Ryumin, Kubasov and Farkas started implementing the flight's programme.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON THE 37TH SCIENTIFIC SESSION

A correction to the item entitled "Kunayev Attends Scientific Session; Alexandrov Speaks" found on page U 4 of the 22 May 80 Scientific Affairs section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT notes the following:

Last paragraph, lines five and six should read: ...Bureau candidate members; Rozanov, sector chief in the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPSU Central Committee; ....correcting title.